THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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CATASTROPHE IN A VIRGINIA COAL MINE.

Full Particulars of the Terrible Explosion at the Clover Hill Coal Pits—List of the Killed—Scenes and Incidents, Etc. Etc.

From the Richmond Times of Saturday.

About 8 o'clock yesterday morning Messrs. William H. Macfarland (President), William H. Haxall, and John Freeland, of the Board of Directors of the Clover Hill Coal Mining Company, D. S. Woodridge, Treasurer of the Company, and others of the Company, left by a special train for the scene of the occurrence. Our reporter accompanied the party, and learned the names of the killed, and all the facts connected with the explosion that could be ascertained.

CASUALTIES OF THE EXPLOSION.

The following is a list of those who were in the mine at the time of the explosion, and of course were either immediately killed or survived but a few moments:—

White.—John Weale, gasman; Peter Logan, digger; George Moore, digger; James Harper, trailer; William B. Robinson, banksman; Alfred Isaacs, trailer; Mat. Roberts, trailer; Hiram Magruder, banksman; George Puckett, trailer; Tom Puckett, trailer; John Baughman, trailer; George Traylor mule-driver; Robert Gardner, mule-driver; John T. Kerner, trailer; William Goode, trailer; James Puckett, trailer; William A. Cole, mule-driver; Thomas Cosley, trailer; Sam Fowler, trailer; Nick Hackett, trailer; Thomas Layton, digger; Pat. Donahue, digger; James Lockett, digger; William Thomas digger; Beverly Ammonett, digger; Jonas Caudrey, digger; William Corsley, trailer; James Anesko, digger; John Alnsko, digger; Joseph Cleveloe, digger.

Colored.—Curtis Cox, trailer; Beverly Anderson, mule-driver; Giles Patterson, trailer; Gus Cox, mule-driver; Dick Hopson, trailer; Andrew Branch, trailer; Henry Finney, deputy; John Artis, mule-driver; Washington Hunt, trailer; William Simms, trailer; Asa Coleman, trailer; Edmund Jones, trailer; Simon Stokes, trailer; John Owens, mule-driver; Randall Jackson, trailer; William Theeat, trailer; Price Jackson, Charles Jefferson, trailers; Doctor Foulkes, trailer; Reed Jefferson, trailer; Wiley Gibbs, trailer; Ellett Trent, trailer; Edmund Johnson, trailer; Joe Turpin, timberer; Pull, Boisseau, trailer; Henry Boisseau, trailer; Aaron Wood, digger; Elijah McPyre, digger; Jim Seldon, digger; Daniel Langford, digger; Robert Belman, digger; Frank Miles, trailer; Albert Jones, trailer; Dick Mann, trailer; Daniel Osborn, digger; Henry Owens, digger; Henry Howard, digger; Jordan Gates, digger; William Kelly, digger. Total number of killed, sixty-nine.

SCENE ON THE ARRIVAL OF THE TRAIN.

On the arrival of the train at the scene of the disaster truly was a gloomy, desolate scene witnessed. All work had been stopped save in one of the shafts of the pits in which the explosion occurred. In this a few men were silently working, making preparations to have it filled in, as had been the others a few feet off, for the purpose of excluding the air, and thereby hoping to extinguish the fire that raged within. The miners sat around, or loitered about, conversing in low tones of the calamity which had befallen their comrades, and struck an almost death-blow to the wives and children of those who were killed, and who, by this calamity, are left destitute and helpless. Everything looked gloomy and desolate, and the thoughts of the mourning widows and children, who were in the cabins not far from the spot, had a most depressing effect upon all the party.

The explosion occurred at half-past 2 o'clock last Wednesday afternoon. The first intimation that the workmen at the mouth of the pit had of it was a tremendous report, apparently from the main level of the northern portion of the pit, followed by a cloud of dust and smoke issuing from the mouths of both the up-cast and down-cast shafts. (The miners descend by one shaft and ascend by the other, hence the names "up-cast" shaft and "down-cast" shaft.) Before the workmen had recovered from their surprise, another exposion took place, and in five minutes was followed by another. By these explosions the wood work around the mouth of the north "down-cast" shaft was blown away, as were also portions of the sides of the shaft. The large iron bucket, in which at the time of the explosion was a load of coal, was being drawn up, and was nearly at the top, when it was blown to pieces, and only a few particles could be found.

The explosion at first caused a perfect panic among the workmen around the mouth of the pit, but they soon recovered and set to work to help those who might be living down below. Mr. Owens, superintendent of the pits, and Mr. Cox, with the assistance of Mr. Thomas Marshall, Sr., went to work to replace the ropes, which were broken by the explosion, and descend by them, which, after a great deal of labor, they succeeded in doing. While fixing these ropes an hour and a half elapsed, and it was about 5 o'clock when the first descent was made by Messrs. Thomas Marshall, Sr., John Strong, and James Dugagan, in a small rock bucket, with two Davy lamps for a light. They descended to within one hundred feet of the bottom, and found that they had gotten to the end of the telegraph wire which connected with the engine-room at the mouth of the pit. After calling to ascertain if any one was alive in hearing, they ascended to procure more wire. Wire was obtained, and in an hour after ascending, they again descended to the bottom of the pit. At the bottom of the shaft was a pit of water forty feet below the level of the pit. This they found to be entirely choked up with broken timber, bricks, and dirt. They got out of the bucket, and Mr. Marshall attempted to go to the south shaft, about twenty-five feet distant, but found the air doors blocked up by earth and rubbish. Mr. Strong went eighty feet up the level, and discovered that the pits were on fire near the powder magazine. A dead mule was found about twenty feet from the bottom of the shaft, but no dead human bodies could be seen, nor were there any traces to show that any of the miners who were in the pit had survived. The party, after satisfying themselves that nothing could be done for the relief of any who might be alive, and furthermore, that they were endangering their lives by remaining, reascended.

About 8 o'clock Thursday morning, Mesars, Thomas Marshall, Jr., and Richard Berry and Lewis Cox, colored, descended to the bottom of the shaft, found the state of affairs to be the same as above mentioned, and in a few moments came up. In a short time they again went down. They also attempted to go to the south shaft, but could not, and finding the air very impure, returned.

After the second party returned, and being convinced that none of the workmen in the pit lived, it was determined to stop up both shafts, and thereby put out the fire. The north shaft stopped up immediately, but they had to desist from stopping up the south shaft on account of the smoke and impure air which arose from it. A pipe was afterwards put down it, and on yesterday the work was completed.

THE CAUSE OF THE EXPLOSION.

will be a mystery, for all who might have revealed it are locked in the rigid embrace of death; but the supposition, and most probably the true one, is that it was caused by the gross negligence of the two deputy gas-men, Thomas Marshall, Sr., and John Weale, the latter of whom paid for his negligence the penalty of death, he being killed by the explosion.

For this pit there were three gas-men, Mr. Thomas Marshall, Sr., chief, and the two deputies above named. The duty of the chief, who is an old and experienced miner, seventy years of age, and was taught by Mr. Buttle, the celebrated English miner, is to oversee his deputies, whose duties are in the pit. They relieve one another, and whoever's turn it is on duty is required to go down in the pit at 4 o'clock in the morning, and visit every portion of it, and ascertain if there is any accumulation of gas anywhere. If there be no impure air the miners are notified, and they descend at 7 o'clock and go to work. During the day one of the gas-men has to be on the look-out for any impurity in the air, and if such be found, is required to warn the workmen not to go near the place, and if an explosion is to be apprehended, they must be made to leave the pit.

Some time ago the miners had occasion to move an air-door at No. 8 upset. (An upset is a portion of the pit which is worked on higher ground than the main level, and an air-drop is so constructed that by the closing or opening a draught can be thrown into or checked out of any coal chamber that may be desired.) The fact of the door having been removed had been reported to Mr. Marshall, Sr., and he had ordered both deputies to have the door replaced, but both neglected to have it done. It is supposed the gas accumulated at the upset until the whole place had become choked, and in all probability had backed down to the main level, and that one of the mule-drivers had set fire to it with a lamp he was carrying. This explosion could have been prevented, had either of the deputies attended to their duties even on the morning of the disaster; but it appears they did not even visit the place, and, of course, did not know its condition.

On the morning of the explosion young Marshall went down first, and he stated he did not visit there. At 10 o'clock he was relieved by John Weale. Just previous to the explosion, one of the workmen who came out of the pit asked Weale, as was the custom, "How's everything?" Weale, who was on his way to the shaft to get his dinner, after having pretended to go around, replied, "Everything's all right."

INCIDENTS.

The part of the pit where the explosion is supposed to have occurred is eight hundred and sixty feet below the surface of the earth, and about nine hundred feet from the mouth of the pit. The pit is about 3500 feet long. At the time of the explosion the miners were at work in both the northern and southern portions of it. The report of the explosion is represented as being tremendous, and was heard ten and fifteen miles off. As soon as it was heard crowds flocked around, and there ensued a scene, made by those who had to mourn the loss of some brother, husband, or friend, which cannot be described, but will never be forgotten. The force of the explosion was very great, and must have caused a great deal of damage to all portions of the mine. Both of the shafts were materially injured. As an instance of the force of it, the shoes, lamp, and tin bucket of Mr. Hiram Magruder, who was nearly at the bottom of the pit, seven hundred feet below the earth, were blown upon the platform, some distance over the mouth of the pit. The body could not be found.

THE DESTITUTION CAUSED

by this calamity is very great, and our citizens should at once give some aid by which their immediate necessities might be relieved. The number of white persons who are left entirely destitute is eighty-three, and there are one hundred and fifty colored persons. For the latter, of course, the Freedmen's Bureau will provide, but if some aid be not given at once to the destitute whites, the amount of suffering cannot be conceived. The following list embraces the names of the white persons killed and the size of the family who were dependent upon their support for livelihood:—

Thomas Layton, wife and six children; P. A. Donahue, wife and two children; Joseph Lockett, wife and four children; William Thomas, wife and five children; Beverly Ammonet, wife and three children; Joseph Condy, wife and one child; John Anesko, wife and three children; James Anesko, wife and one child; John Weate, wife and one child; Peter Logan, wife; George Moore, wife and six children; Jim Harper, wife; Albert Isaacs, wife and three children; Nat. Roberts, wife; H. McGruder, wife and three children; William B. Robertson, wife and five children; J. m Puckett, leaves a sister; George Traylor, mother and two sisters; Samuel Fewler, six children; Nick Hackett, father and mother; Robert Bowman, wife and three children; William Goode, wife and three children.

FORMER EXPLOSIONS.

In 1859, when the "Bright Hope" belonged to the Clover Hill Railroad Company, an explosion took place, and nine men were killed. Cox's pit exploded in 1850, and seven men were killed. In 1863 the Raccoon pit near by exploded, and killed seventeen men. A number of other explosions have occurred, but did not result in the killing of any one. Including the recent disaster, there have been eighty-two persons killed at the Clover Hill Pits since 1850.

Work will be commenced on the pits, and the bodies removed, as soon as it is deemed safe for it to be done.

THE REVOLUTION IN HAYTI.

A More Explicit Account.

We have received the following account of the revolution in Hayti, giving some facts not mentioned in the telegraphic despatch of yesterday.

The news of the revolution at Port au Prince, and of the abdication and departure for Jamaica of President Geffrard, is confirmed. The revolution was entirely peaceful. Political movements, general discontent, and the embarrassed state of the treasury are assigned as the causes of Geffrard's relinquishment of power.

On the 17th of March the Senate elected General Nissage Sages for President; but he declined to accept the office, and until the election of another President the Government will be administered by the principal Secretaries of State, in accordance with an article of the Constitution.

The revolutionary movement was led by M. Victor Chealier, who was leader of the last revolt at Gonalves, and who had been for some time an exile from Hayti, to which he recently returned, landing secretly at a place near St. Marcs.

Salnave, the military chief who figured prominently in the insurrectionary movement of last year, and who was also in exile, has returned to Hayti since the revolution, and was at Cape Haytien, where he has taken command of the Department of the North.

By latest advices received at Cape Haytien from Port au Prince, everything was quiet at the latter place. At the Cape public order has been preserved.

CALIFORNIA.

Republican Victory in Sacramento.

Sacramento, California, held a city election on March 12, for the first time under a registry law. There were 2119 names registered, and 1718 votes polled, as follows:—For Trustee, David Kendall, Republican, 1043; William L. Herndon, "anti-Chinese," 657. The anti-Chinese sentiment has been greatly stimulated of late by the influence of Democratic leaders throughout the Pacific coast.

The Burning of Green's Bath Hotel at Long Branch.

LIST OF INSURANCES.

The following is a list of the insurances on Green's Bath Hotel at Long Branch, which was destroyed by fire on the 2d instant. Some of the furniture was saued in a damaged state, but the loss will be greater than the amount for which it was insured:—

On the building:—Shrewsbury Mutual Insurance Company, $3000; Mercer County Mutual, $3000; Firemen's Mutual of Newark, $2500; Kensington M., Fire and M. Insurance Company of Philadelphia, $2500; Girard of Philadelphia, $500; Republic of Philadelphia, $2500; Security of Philadelphia, $1250; Protection of Philadelphia, $500; State Insurance Company of Jersey City, $2500; Western Phœnix of Chicago, $3000; Home Insurance Company of New Haven, Connecticut, $5000; St. Marks of New York, $2500; Tradesmen's of New York, $2500; Philadelphia, $1250—$32,500.

On the furniture:—Monmouth County Mutual, $2500; Girard of Philadelphia, $2000; Security of Philadelphia, $1250; Protection of Philadelphia, $2000; Philadelphia of Philadelphia, $1250—$9000.

RECONSTRUCTION.

First Military District.

GENERAL SCHOFIELD'S ORDER PROVIDING FOR THE REGISTRATION OF VOTERS IN VIRGINIA, ETC.

RICHMOND, Va., April 6.—The following has been issued, providing for the recommendation for appointment of persons to form Boards of Registration, in pursuance of the act supplementary to the "Act to provide for the more efficient government of the Rebel States:"—

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DISTRICT, STATE OF VIRGINIA, RICHMOND, Va., April 2, 1867.—I. A Board of Officers is hereby appointed to select and recommend to the commanding General for appointment, persons to from Boards of Registration throughout this District, as required by the act of March 23, 1867.

The persons required will be one registering officer for each magisterial district of a county, or ward of a city, and two, four, or six for the county or city at large, according to the size of the county or city, so as to form, with the registering office of the several districts or wards, one, two or three Boards of Registration for the county or city.

An officer of the army or Freedmen's Bureau will, if possible, be selected as a member of each board, and the other two will be selected from the following classes of persons, viz.:—1st. Officers of the United States army, or of volunteers, who have been honorably discharged after meritorious services during the late war. 2d. Loyal citizens of the county or city for which they are selected. 3d. Any other loyal citizens having the proper qualifications.

These Boards must be composed of men who not only are now, but always have been loyal to the Government of the United States; men of high character and sound, impartial judgment, and, as far as practicable, men who have the confidence of all classes of citizens.

No registering officer shall be a candidate for any elective office while holding the office of registering officer.

With their recommendations for appointment the Board will report to the commanding General a brief of the testimonials and other evidence upon which their selections are based.

The Board will report from time to time their selections for particular counties or cities, without waiting to complete the list.

DETAIL FOR THE BOARD.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George Gibson, Jr., Captain 11th United States Infantry.
Brevet Major C. R. Layton, Captain 11th United States Infantry.
Brevet Major D. M. Vance, Captain 11th United States Infantry.
Captain Garrick Mallery, 43d United States Infantry.
Captain J. A. Bates, 43d United States Infantry.
By command of Brigadier and Brevet Major-General J. M. Schofield, U. S. A.
(Signed) L. F. CHALFIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Enforcement of the Military Bill in Alabama.

Major-General Wager Swayne has issued the following order:—

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ALABAMA, MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 2, 1867.—By direction of General Pope, the undersigned is charged with the administration of the Military Reconstruction bill of this State.

The principals which will control its execution have already been announced.

A literal compliance with the requirements of the Civil Rights bill will be exacted.

All payments on account of services rendered during the war to the pretended State organization, or any of its branches, are peremptorily forbidden.

WAGER SWAYNE, Major-General.

Elections in the Second District—Order from General Sickles.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT (NORTH CAROLINA AND SOUTH CAROLINA), CHARLESTON, S. C., April 1, 1867.—When an election for district, county, municipal, or town officers is required to take place, in accordance with the provisions of the local law, within the limits of any post in this command, commanding officers will promptly report to these headquarters the time and place of such election, and the designation of the offices to be filled.

If the present incumbents be ineligible to hold office, or any objection exists, arising out of their misconduct in office, to the continuance of their functions, the facts will be reported by the Post Commander, with suggestions having in view the interests of the service and the welfare of the locality immediately concerned. By command of

Major-General D. E. SICKLES,
J. W. CLOUS,
Capt. 38th U. S. Infantry A. D. C.; and A. A. A. G.
Official:—ALEXANDER MOORE, Aid-de-Camp.

Proposed Conference Between the Governors of North and South Carolina and the Military Authorities—Dinner of Governor Orr at Charleston, Etc.

CHARLESTON, April 7.—Governor Worth, of North Carolina, in compliance with a summons from General Sickles, arrived here yesterday for the purpose of holding a conference, in connection with Governor Orr, as to the necessary orders proper to be made by the commanding General to carry into effect the recent acts of Congress, also as to what orders may be general and what requisite for the respective States. The utmost accord exists between the General and the Governor, and an earnest purpose is manifested on the part of all to heartily cooperate in trying to execute the law of Congress.

Governor Orr gave a dinner to-day at the Mills House to a large number of civil and military functionaries. Among others present were Generals Sickles, Scott, Burns, Tyler; Chtz, Colonel H. Smith, Governors Orr and Worth, ex-Governor Magrath, Lieutenant-Governor W. D. Porter, Colonel Simonton, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Attorney-General J. W. Hayne, C. C. Leary, Theodore D. Wagner, General A. C. Carlington, and A. Simonds.

General Lee and the Military Reconstruction Bill.

From the Richmond Enquirer, April 6.

We took occasion to say recently, in view of General Lee's well-known rule of keeping out of the newspapers, except when official duty required otherwise, and of his desire to do so—that it was not very kind or respectful for journalists to be parading his assumed opinions for partisan purposes.

The report was tossed from one newspaper to another that General Lee had said thus and so, in connection with the reconstruction legislation—that he had certainly said even more than that—that he had undoubtedly declared himself in the most unreserved manner—that he was assuredly very emphatic—and so forth, and so forth; the story widening and the emphasis intensifying as it proceeded. But while thus made to speak through a dozen tongues, no one did or could show his language or produce his authority.

We have full information for saying that General Lee has not, in the case referred to, departed from his uniform rule of reticence on political matters; and that no one has been authorized, or is authorized, to deliver his opinions either *pro* or *con*. While we know thus much, we do not know his views on the matter in question; but if we did know, and if they accorded with our own, we would not publish them.

We think General Lee is entitled to have his wishes respected in reference to such publications; and we think further, that the reticence which he has imposed upon himself—under all the circumstances of his position, and from his dedication of himself to duties and pursuits the least congenial with politics—is dignified, becoming, and wise. We hope no journalist will hereafter, under any stress of difficulty in maintaining himself, undertake to drag out General Lee, and esther knowingly, or, as in the late case, unknowingly, declare his opinion.

BRILLIANT DESCRIPTIVE POWERS.—Young Spolker has engaged the lovely Miss Rufus for the next waltz. What would she say if she knew that he (being so bad at catchiug names, you know) is putting her down on his card as "turnup nose and carrots?"

TYPOGRAPHICAL.—How does a mother obtain a first impression of her baby?—By setting it up in "small caps."

MOTTO FOR BILLIARD-PLAYERS.—"To the Rest-cue."

SECOND EDITION

FROM EUROPE TO-DAY

Financial and Commercial Advices.

Decline in U. S. Five-Twenties.

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, April 8—Noon.—Consols for money, 90½; U. S. 5-20s, 74½; Illinois Central Railroad, 77⅞; Erie Railroad, 37.

LIVERPOOL, April 8—Noon.—Cotton is easier and lower. Middling uplands, 12⅝d. Orleans middlings, 13d.

Breadstuffs quiet. Wheat, 13s. 6d. Flour, 28s. 9d. Corn, 41s. 3d. Barley, 9s. 6d. Oats, 3s. 9d. Peas, 43s.

Provisions and produce unchanged.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Jefferson Davis Filling Up his Leisure Hours by Taking Lessons in Painting—His Opinions Upon the Political Situation—The Chesapeake Hospital to be the Summer Headquarters of General Schofield, Etc.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 6.—Professor Thomas Chenowith, of Baltimore, has been giving lessons in painting to Mr. Davis and his sister-in-law, Miss Howell, in Fortress Monroe. During the progress of his lessons Professor Chenowith has had an excellent opportunity of conversing with the Rebel ex-President. In the conversation Davis remarked that he had no reason of complaint in what appeared to be the unjustly strict measures adopted by the Government to prevent his escape from confinement, and that he entertained towards the officers of the Fort the kindest feelings of respect. They had ever been ready and willing to promote his comfort, and had always exhibited due sympathy and esteem for himself and family.

He spoke of Baltimore, and felt deeply obliged to many of her citizens for favors and assistance which he had received from them at various times. Baltimoreans had acted nobly during the war, and in them he reposed the most implicit confidence. As to his trial he expressed no opinion; he was in the hands of the Government, and patiently awaited that decision which would either place him at liberty or before the courts of justice. His continued imprisonment he characterizes as unjust and brutal, and a stain on the Northern Government in thus singling out from so many others equally guilty a man who, by the will of the Southern people, had been elected to the chief office of the Confederacy. The Connecticut election was one, he said, which that State could well be proud of, as it appeared to him to be the turning point in that political struggle which was causing so much suffering in the land. It would have a great effect upon the political balance of power, and in succeeding elections its influence would doubtless be energetically exercised, and proportionately preserved. He appeared in good spirits and health, and evinced a keen perception and interest in Professor Chenoweth's instructions and improvements in oil and water-color paintings.

Davis conversed on various other topics, and shows a perfect acquaintance with all the great questions which are agitating the different portions of the globe. Although he considers the immediate prospects of his release or trial not definitely settled, yet he was not without hope that his counsel would be able to force the Government to more definite measures when the next term of the District Court was held in May. This is the substance of the conversation which occurred, which the Professor related to friends after his instructions to Davis had been completed.

The following are the officers of the gunboat Florida, which has arrived at the Gosport Navy Yard, from Cape Haytien, with despatches for the Navy Department:—Commander, Henry Rolando; Lieutenant-Commander, Alfred Hopkins; Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, W. W. Crowninshield; Acting Masters, William Hanson and R. B. Brown; Acting Ensign, J. O. Lochler; Paymaster, C. S. Chenery; Passed Assistant Surgeon, L. F. Shane; Acting Passed Assistant Engineer, Charles Cranston; Acting Second Assistant Engineers, W. S. Warburton, John Moor, H. B. Swift, H. H. Arthur; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, L. G. Hart, P. White; Mates, A. B. Langworthy, W. H. Deukes, and E. T. Dexter; Captain's Clerk, W. W. Griffin; Paymaster's Clerk, G. E. Wilson.

The Chesapeake Hospital, possessing a beautiful location, fronting directly opposite Hampton Roads, about one and a half miles from the fort, is now being renovated in view of an anticipated change of headquarters from Richmond to this point. The improvements making are so extensive as to lead to the belief that such a change is contemplated, and it will probably take place during the present month. In that case Richmond will be retained as the headquarters in name, and all official papers will be dated from there; but General Schofield, with all his officers, and probably a portion of the Quartermaster's Department, will occupy the Chesapeake Hospital, at least during the summer months.

The rents charged by the owners of the buildings in Richmond are enormous, and it is said this consideration has been the principal one which induced the change. One-half of the Chesapeake Hospital is owned by General Butler, and the other half by the Freedmen's Bureau, not having been yet restored to its Rebel owners. The rent of the Hospital will not exceed $8000, but the repairs which the Government is making will cover several thousands alone.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Sunday Car Question—Bishop Whittingham's Letter Thereon—Arrest of Swindlers—Fire on a Steamer.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, April 8.—Bishop Whittingham's letter against running cars on Sunday, and advising the people to vote against it, was read in all the Episcopal churches yesterday, exciting considerable comment, *pro* and *con*. There will, however, be a large vote in favor of their running.

Several parties here, women and men, connected with alleged Southern charitable presentation concerts, have been arrested for swindling.

The steamer George Law, lying at her dock here, was considerably injured by fire on Saturday night.

Disturbance in Jersey City.

NEW YORK, April 8.—A Methodist minister named Mattison has been delivering a course of philippics against the Catholic religion in Jersey City, and last evening a number of the latter persuasion gathered about the church, and commenced stoning it. The excitement soon threatened a general riot, but fortunately ended without any serious results, though considerable damage was done to the windows and doors of the church.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, April 8.

The Movements of Senator Cameron, and the Philadelphia Appointments.

The visit of Senator Cameron to Harrisburg on Saturday is one of peculiar significance. It is believed he wished to counsel prominent Republicans there concerning the Philadelphia appointments yet to be made; and from what is known here, it is expected that a whole new slate will be arranged, and that no Democrat will be confirmed as Collector of the Port of Philadelphia.

Senator Cameron will insist upon a Republican being nominated for Collector of the Port, and if any arrangement is made by which Republicans and Democrats will be nominated for the vacant offices, the Republicans will insist upon having the Collectorship, and concede the Naval Officer and Surveyor to the Democrats. If this is agreed to new men will be named for all these positions, and neither Goodwin nor E. Reed Meyer will be among those considered available.

No action will be taken on Philadelphia appointments to-day, during the absence of Senator Cameron, as he requested that these cases should not be taken up until his return to-morrow.

Senators Anxious to Return Home.

Senator Cattell has also gone home on a short visit, and will not return till to-morrow.

Many of the Senators are anxious to get home, and it is likely the session may be closed in a week or ten days, as great efforts will be made to close up the business within that period.

Great Anxiety to Serve the Country.

The President, Secretary of the Treasury, and Postmaster-General are besieged with office-hunters, and so persistent are these people that one of the Secretaries declared on Saturday that he was so wearied out and disgusted with their importunities that he would take the earliest opportunity to rid himself of these cormorants by recommending to the President for official positions only the names of those who are certain to pass the Senate. To such an extent has this evil been carried, that the public business is seriously retarded, as the time which should be devoted to the consideration of routine affairs by several of the Secretaries is to a great extent monopolized by greedy place-hunters.

Unfounded Rumors of the Capture of Maximilian.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—It was stated yesterday that news had been received in town of Maximilian's capture by the Liberal forces in Mexico, but advices received by the Mexican Delegation show that there is no truth in the statement.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Brewster.—Prison cases are still before this Court.

James Branken plead guilty to a charge of the larceny of a coat, gun, shawl, and watch, together valued at $60, the property of his father, Edward Branken. The prisoner lived at his father's house, and committed these mean larcenies, and was guilty of being drunk and disturbing the peace of the family, until his father had to send him away.

The Judge told Mr. Branken that it was at his option whether his son should be disgraced by being sent to prison as a thief, or be otherwise disposed of. The father seemed to be quite indifferent, and left the matter with the Court. The Judge took a lenient view of the case, and admitted the prisoner to go under bond to keep sober, to work, and never to trouble his father again, under penalty of being brought in and sentenced under this plea.

Thomas Kief was charged with the larceny of a pistol valued at $15, the property of Mary Campbell. Mrs. Campbell testified that she had a pistol that was stolen from her. When she saw it first after it had been stolen her son had it. The son testified that he took it from a pawn-broker's place by means of a ticket given by a man named John Rogers. Rogers testified that he bought the ticket from Thomas Kief, the accused. Jury out.

Mary Campbell plead guilty to a charge of the larceny of dresses, valued at $20, the property of Mary L. Bell. The accused had been a servant in Mrs. Bell's family.

Alfred Hurdy plead guilty to a charge of the larceny of butter valued at $1·10, the property of Philip Miller.

District Court—Judge Sharswood.—Maloney vs. the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff, $2500.

Samuel Winpenny vs. Ernest Lopp et al. An action of ejectment. Jury out.

District Court—Judge Stroud.—George F. Gesinger, Administration of the Estate of Jacob Cornelson, deceased vs. Palalial S. Rowland. An action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff, $828·01.

Henry B. Quicksall vs. the Hestonville and Fairmount Passenger Railway Company. An action to recover for money loaned. On trial.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Peirce.—Daniel N. Smith vs. Thomas Gibbs. An action to recover for goods sold and delivered. Defense, non-liability of defendant. On trial.

TOSSING THE PANCAKE AT WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.—On the 5th of March a very odd old ceremony (a relic of the Shrove Tuesday festival, with its cock-fighting, bull-baiting, "thrashing the fat hen," etc.), took place as usual at Westminster School, in England. When the boys were at work the door of the school-room was opened, and the verger announced the college cook, who was habited in the traditional white cap and apron of his office. He took a pancake (a somewhat thick one) and adroitly tossed it over the high bar which separates the upper from the lower school. The boys then commenced scrambling for it, and then came a few minutes of kicking, shoving, hustling, curious to witness, but less pleasant to join in. The cook claims a statuable fee of a guinea for tossing the cake, and the boy who can catch and retain it whole in spite of the pushing, etc., is entitled to present the delicacy there and then to the dean, and claim a similar amount.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, April 8, 1867.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, but prices were without material change. In Government bonds there was rather more doing. July, 1865, 5-20s sold at 107⅞; 1862 5-20s at 109⅛, no change; August 7·30s at 105⅞, no change; and 6s of 1881 at 109¼, a slight advance; 97⅞ was bid for 10-40s; and 106¼ for June 7-30s. City Loans were firmly held; the new issue sold at 100⅝, no change.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold at 50¾, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 55¼, no change; Minehill at 57½, no change; and Catawissa preferred at 29¾, a decline of ¼. 130¾ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 30¾ for Little Schuylkill; 59¾ for Norristown; 32¾ for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; 13 for Catawissa common; and 28¼ for Philadelphia and Erie.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 19½ was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 27½ for Spruce and Pine; 72½ for West Philadelphia; 13¾ for Hestonville; 31 for Green and Coates; and 27½ for Girard College.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. 135 was bid for First National; 112 for Third National; 103 for Seventh National; 136 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 56 for Commercial 100 for Northern Liberties; 100 for Southwark; 32½ for Manufacturers'; 100 for Tradesmen's; 69 for City; 44 for Consolidation; and 125 for Central National.

In Canal shares there was more doing. Susquehanna Canal sold largely at 16@16½, a slight advance; and Lehigh Navigation at 54½, no change. 22 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 31½ for preferred do.; and 56 for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 133⅜; 11 A. M., 136; 12 M., 135; 1 P. M., 135½, an advance of 2⅜ on the closing price of Saturday evening.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO DAY

Reported by Deliaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$500 5-20s '62	109½	100 sh Ocean Oil	s60. 3½
$1600 do '65 July	107⅛	10 sh C & Am R	scr. 25⅝
$8000 do '65 July rg	107⅛	100 sh Cata Pfd	29⅝
$500 do '65 July	107⅛	100 do	29⅝
$4000 U S 6s '81	Reg. 109¼	1 sh Penna R	55⅞
$2000 New Jersey 6s	101¼	50 do	55⅝
$350 Sch N 7 p c b	1.55 84	50 do	55⅝
300 sh Susq Cl	1⅜	8 do	56½
100 do	b5. 16¾		

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 108¾@109¾; do. 1862, 109¼@109½; do., 1864, 107¼@107⅝; do., 1865, 107⅛@108⅛; do., 1865, new, 107¼@107½; do. 5s, 10-40s, 97⅛@98⅛; do. 7·30s, August, 105⅛@106; do., June, 105⅛@105⅜; do., July, 105⅛@105⅜; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 18⅛@18⅜; do., July, 1864, 17⅛@18; do., August, 1864, 17⅛@17⅜; do., October, 1864, 16¼@16⅝; do., December, 1864, 15⅛@15⅜; do., May, 1865, 12⅛@12⅜; do., August, 1865, 11⅛@11⅜; do., September, 1865, 11@11⅛; do., October, 1865, 10⅝@11⅛. Gold, 135@135¼. Silver halves and quarters, 129@130.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 108¾@109½; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 109⅞@109¾; do., 1864, 107⅛@107⅜; do., 1865, 107⅛@108⅛; do. new, 107¼@107⅜; 5s, 10-40s, coupon, 97⅝@98⅛; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 105⅛@106; do., 2d series, 105¼@105½; 3d series, 105¼@105½. Compounds, December, 1864, 15½.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, April 8.—There is a very firm feeling in the Flour Market, and holders of good family grades are indifferent about realizing at present prices, as the receipts and stocks of this description are exceedingly small. There is no demand for exportation, but a fair inquiry from the home consumers. Sales of 700 or 800 barrels, chiefly Northwestern extra family, at $12@13·75, including Pennsylvania and Ohio do. at $11·75@14·75, fancy at $15@17·50, extras at $10@11, and superfine at $8·25@9·50. Rye Flour is quiet, with small sales at $7·25@7·50. Nothing doing in Corn Meal, and prices are nominal.

There is a good demand for prime Wheat, and holders are firm in their views, but the absence of supplies restricts operations; sales of 500 bushels Pennsylvania red at $3·30; and 1000 bushels California at $3·30—now held higher. Rye has advanced; sales of Pennsylvania at $1·50. Corn is in good request, and prices are 3@5c. ₱ bushel higher; sales of 5000 bushels yellow at $1·17, small lots at $1·20; and 1000 bushels Western at $1·17. Oats have again advanced; sales of Pennsylvania at 75c. Nothing doing in Barley. 1000 bushels of Barley Malt were disposed of at $1·35.

The market has been cleared of all the Cloverseed to be had at $12, now held considerably higher. Timothy ranges from $3·25 to $3·50. Flaxseed sells at $3@3·05.

Whisky—The "contraband" article is selling at $1·25@1·35.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, April 8.—The Cattle Market was more active this morning, and prices were higher. About 1200 head sold at 17½@18½c. for extra Pennsylvania and Western steers; 16@17c. for fair to good; and 12@15c. ₱ lb. for common, as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

36	head	Owen Smith, Lancaster co., 17@18½.
10	"	A. Christy & Bro., Lancaster co., 18@18½.
20	"	J. McClese, Chester co., 6@8, gross.
51	"	P. McFillen, Lancaster co., 8½@10½, gr's.
16	"	Jas. S. Kirk, Chester county, 9@10, gross.
75	"	Jas. McFillen, Lancaster co., 17@18.
30	"	E. S. McFillen, Lancaster co., 17@18.
119	"	Ullman & Bochman, Lan'r co., 16@18.
60	"	Martin Fuller & Co., Lan'r co., 17@18.
75	"	Mooney & Smith, Lancaster co., 17@18½.
44	"	T. Mooney & Bro., Lancaster co., 14@18.
20	"	H. Chain, Pennfylvania, 14@16.
92	"	Frank & Shomberg, Lan'r co., 16@17½.
62	"	Hope & Co., Lancaster county, 15@18.
91	"	J. Seldomridge, Lancaster co., 16@18.
60	"	J. Kulp, Pennsylvania, 7@8, gross.
25	"	M. Dryfoos & Co., Pennsylvania, 12@15.
69	"	R. Mayne, Western, 6½@7¼, gross.

Hogs were lower. 2500 head sold at from $11@12 ₱ 100 pounds net.

Cows were in fair demand. 175 head sold at $45@65 for springers; and $50@85 ₱ head for cow and calf.

Sheep were also in fair demand at an advance. 8000 head sold at 9@9¾c. ₱ pound gross, as to condition.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....APRIL 8.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEG

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

At It Again.

From the Tribune.

France and England, in their modern disputes about moral and material precedency, waged with solemn self-complacency upon one side of the channel and vivacious vanity upon the other, remind us of nothing more forcibly than of a pair of old bruisers who, having become through service or senility unfit for the practical encounters of the ring, fight wordy battles over their beer, and make tap-rooms resonant with their theoretical defiances. From the day of Agincourt to the day of Waterloo these rival powers settled their differences by unmistakable and unadorned fighting; but since the 17th of June, 1815, they have done nothing but scold each other like fish-wives, anxious, indeed, to have the last word, but equally fearful of losing time and their market in the delay of an actual fistic duel.

When the putative son of Hortense gave his leprosied cheek to the granddaughter of old George, a sharp ear might have heard the silver clinking in the purses of either monarch. It was a stock operation, and it was so understood; and from that moment, powers which had lived in dread either of English insolence or of English equity, knew that bills of exchange had taken the place of protocols and treaties, and that the balance of power had been superseded by the balances of the ledger. The old traditional hate, it is true, remained; but it was modified by the same self-interest which keeps brokers from wrestling bodily in Wall street, and breaking each others' heads at the sacred board. There is an eternal squabble, and an armistice without peace and without an end. This one criticizes the other, as ancient virgin No. 1 tears to tatters the virtue of ancient virgin No. 2, who, at the very moment, over her own Bohea, is engaged in a like acidulous chatter. It would not be easy to discover the use of this ceaseless crimination and recrimination; but, at any rate, it is, to parties not in interest, sufficiently diverting.

This chronic wrangle has recently been unusually lively. The faithful M. de Persigny, true to the Imperial subterfuges and succedaneums, has discovered and declared that there is no good in "responsible Ministers," and that France is, as England would have been, "better without them." Of course, at such a piece of Gallic impudence, the London *Times* is awake and bristling in an instant. The right and the duty of a free-born Englishman to kick out Ministers and to kick them in, and to save his country by guzzling beer at a general election, is among the most holy of rights and the most responsible of duties. The two nations are not, of course, to be compared. England is real, and France is ideal. England is the land of common sense, and France is the land of poetical and political abstractions. England has been governed by the great Walpole, the remarkable Chatham, the Pitts and the Peels, by the aristocracy, hearty and ignorant, of the Tories, and by the aristocracy, grasping and factious, of the Whigs. Meanwhile—and here we must quote the language of the *Times*—France "has been governed by cardinals, by queens, by mistresses, by intriguers, by theorists, by every class that disdains responsibility and pushes a right, or a sentiment, or a creed, or a schism to its fatal conclusion without check or remorse." A Frenchman's knowledge of English history is usually so limited that M. de Persigny may be quite incapable of striking back with the fine old plea of "You're another;" but, poor as it is under ordinary circumstances, this, we think, would be the best possible retort for the French Imperialist. At any rate, it would have the merit of literal truth. England has certainly had her share of priestly rulers, from Wolsey to Laud; and if her bishops have not now the power of the Comptons and the Atterburys, it is because religion of a certain sort has lost its hold upon the English mind, and Englishmen are no longer to be swayed by the influence of the establishment.

If France has been governed by queens and by mistresses, so the first English Charles was swayed to his destruction by his wife, the second by his harlots; so James II divided his devotion between priests and petticoats; so the first two Georges shared what little power the Whig aristocracy had yielded to the throne, each with a harem more remarkable for numbers than for beauty. The diaries of Walpole and of Dodington are certainly not deficient in the scandal of "intrigue," and hardly record anything save the eternal manœuvring of the great Whig families. If there ever was a Minister strong in purchased Parliamentary majorities, it was Mr. Pitt, who all his life was contending for "a theory," and making war for the sake of "a sentiment," which was poetry in Burke but policy in his disciples—a policy so wasteful, so absurd, and so impracticable, that it has been abandoned forever by English statesmen. At no time have English politics enjoyed that delightful immunity from "theories" which their eulogists claim for them. Theories cost Charles I his head and James II his crown: theories brought over William and Mary; and theories fixed the succession in the Hanoverian line. England has been fortunate enough to secure the advantages of freedom without the horrors of revolution; the "damnable work of government" was accomplished long ago within her borders; she has been fortunate in a people slow to anger, and with no natural relish for blood. She has good reason for being distrustful of kings, for she has had but one able sovereign since the days of the Tudors, and he was of foreign extraction and married the crown. Much as she may scorn theories and abstract doctrines and natural notions of government, there is no man too blind to see that she is at this moment at the mercy of all these, with such a work of reform to accomplish, that it seems by a special blessing of God to have presented itself at a moment when the tendencies and the preferences of mankind are pacific. For so much she has reason to be grateful and to be modest.

Contraction of the Currency—Merchants against Speculators.

From the Times.

The Chamber of Commerce, in its action on the currency question, reflects the solid and solvent opinion of the country. Its resolutions, adopted on Thursday, affirm the duty and expediency on the part of the Treasury of persisting cautiously but steadily in the policy of contraction, and deprecate the efforts by which speculative interests would perpetuate the depreciation of greenbacks. The only difference manifested relates to the velocity with which the contraction policy shall be pushed. The point which engaged the attention of the Chamber involved the single matter of degree. None denied the necessity of preparing for the resumption of specie payments; none essayed a defense of the doctrine of inconvertibility, or of the propositions that have been propounded in and out of Congress to remedy the disasters of inflation by swelling its volume. On the contrary, the dangers and evils of the present system were admitted on all hands, and if the moderate view, taking into account the requirements of trade, prevailed, it was against the plan of precipitating resumption regardless of its effect upon business and industrial interests.

It is not too much to say that the view thus expressed by the Chamber is in harmony with the view entertained by the mercantile and manufacturing interests of the older States. In the West the case may be different. The lack of capital, the fondness for high-pressure in everything, the speculative aspects which even trade assumes, and the habit of anticipating always "big chances" in the future, predispose Western communities to resist any diminution of the quantity of circulating paper. There, nobody ever complains of over-issues of currency. All is ballooning, kite-flying, and a go-aheadism which to the more cautious people of the East looks like gambling in the guise of trade. If the financier demonstrates that the amount of currency afloat is in excess of legitimate wants, and that the alternative is contraction with all its inconveniences or continued inflation resulting in national bankruptcy, the genuine Western man insists that time will make all things right by bringing the volume of trade up to the volume of currency. The idea will not endure investigation, but it is essentially a Western idea, and is at the bottom of the movement adverse to contraction, which derives its chief strength from that section.

The only support it receives in New York, or Boston, or Philadelphia, is rendered by the speculators, whose vocation is sadly marred by every real effort to get back to the hard-pan of specie payments. Speculators of every grade—in gold and stocks, in grain and pork, in cotton and petroleum—are all against contraction. Every turn of the treasury screw elicits from them a protest against reducing the currency. There is not one greenback too many for their purposes. Multiply them a hundred fold—blow the bubble to any size not necessarily entailing a crack—and they would be in ecstacies. The process that embarasses industry, jeopardizes honest trade, and enhances the price of every article worn or consumed to a degree that entails suffering upon thousands, renders the speculator supremely happy. He would have the days of 1864-5, when gold was out of sight and keen operators waxed rich between the rising and the setting of the sun, prolonged to eternity. The atmosphere of those days was a veritable elixir of life to the whole race of gamblers and speculators.

The sharp, bright air of resumption, which nerves the arm of industry and infuses health into the body politic, is to them peculiarly obnoxious. And the outcry they raise as regularly as the gentle whiff comes from the Treasury appears to mislead both the public and the Secretary. Because speculation is at a standstill, we are told that contraction, even at the modest rate of four millions a month, is operating disastrously. Because speculators complain of stringency, we are asked to assume that business interests generally are suffering from the Secretary's adherence to the policy of Congress. In both instances, the allegation is fallacious. It is the very opposite of the truth. Whatever stringency speculators experience, it is undeniable that money enough, and more than enough, is obtainable for legitimate purposes. If, with all this currency outstanding, Wall street witnesses almost constant stagnation, it is because the *bona fide* men of money have lost faith in stocks, which are at the mercy of unscrupulous combinations, and have no longer relish for games in which outsiders are invariably the losers. Meanwhile, they who have their eye fixed on resumption as the goal of their hopes and the aim of their labors, discern in the decline of speculation merely a necessary consequence of the policy which alone can redeem the credit of the country.

The voice of the Chamber of Commerce should embolden the Secretary of the Treasury to adhere steadfastly to the path leading to resumption. His reported desire to listen to the wail that goes up from the haunts of speculators, looks sometimes like a forgetfulness of the higher obligation which the Government owes to industry and trade. It is meet, as the Chamber avers, that the calling in of greenbacks should be pursued so judiciously that no sudden or superfluous injury shall happen to any class. But there ought to be no looking back, no hesitancy, no misplaced anxiety for special interests to the detriment of the community. The power vested in the Secretary is, at best, narrow; and the mischief produced by the refusal of Congress to sanction bolder measures is aggravated when the discretion vested in him is exercised for the convenience of a few rather than the benefit of the many.

Napoleon and Bismark.

From the Herald.

Our most recent cable and mail intelligence relating to the affairs of France and Germany has been full of importance. The game between the two arch diplomatists of modern times loses none of its interest, and the results become less and less doubtful. The debates in the French Chambers and the sentiments expressed by Count Bismark in the North German Parliament, reveal the anxiety of France on the one hand, and the vigor, determination, and hopefulness of Germany on the other. Count Bismark's schemes for the present are all successful; Napoleon's schemes, all or nearly all, are failures. The Northern gains upon the Southern rival step by step. Every move on the political chess-board points to the triumph of Prussia and the humiliation of France. At the commencement of the late German war the twenty-nine millions of Prussia were too small to allow her to be named as even a possible rival to France. Now, however, Count Bismark, or rather his royal master, finds himself at the head, not of twenty-nine millions, but of forty millions of a high-spirited and hopeful people, and knows he has but to wait to see the forty millions swollen to fifty millions, and to find himself at the head of a united Germany. The late war, which promised France so much, has resulted only in favor of Prussia, and the unity of the Fatherland. The letter from our special correspondent, which we printed in Saturday's *Herald*, indicates the abandonment by Napoleon of his ambitious schemes on the Rhine, and a disposition to encourage the unity of the Iberian peninsula. Whether this new project shall actually be entered upon, and whether it shall be fruitful, or the reverse, of glory to Napoleon and France, remains to be seen. Meanwhile, with the growing strength of his most prominent rival abroad, with the keenness of the opposition, the resignation of favorite Ministers, and other increasing troubles at home, the Napoleonic star does not appear to brighten as time advances.

Treasury Financial Statement.

From the Herald.

The April statement of the public debt and finances, taken from the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, is, on the whole, encouraging. The debt has been reduced over two hundred and nine millions the past year—that is, in April, 1866, it was $2,827,793,895, and now it is $2,663,173,372. But the Treasury has on hand $105,956,477 in gold and $34,328,826 in currency, making the debt, less cash, $2,523,428,070.

Flattering as we admit this statement to be, we must not forget that there are a great many demands upon the Treasury still unsettled, and many more growing out of the extravagant legislation of the last Congress, for bounties and other things, which may swell the debt above the amount named. We must see what will be the amount required to meet the reckless appropriations of Congress, and how much the revenue may be diminished under the late modification of the tariff and revenue laws, before we can decide as to the exact sum of our indebtedness. We shall know more about it by the time Congress gets to work next winter. We hope that Congress, by practising greater economy, will then be able to lighten the burden of taxation and provide for the gradual extinguishment of the debt.

The portion of the debt not bearing interest is $417,225,334, leaving the debt on which we pay interest $2,106,202,736. This non-interest-bearing debt is the legal tender and fractional currency. Now, the interest-bearing debt could be decreased three hundred millions more, leaving it little over $1,800,000,000, by simply withdrawing the national bank currency and substituting in its place legal tenders. These legal tenders would buy up and cancel the three hundred millions of bonds now deposited by the banks as security for their circulation, and would not add a dollar to the whole volume of currency now afloat.

With regard to the specie reserve in the Treasury, we recommend the Secretary to let it accumulate. Two hundred millions there, instead of one hundred millions, would have the happiest effect in bringing about specie payments. It would give a sense of security and of confidence in the ability of the Government and country to return to specie payments, just as the reserve in the Bank of England has the effect of giving confidence. It would certainly have the effect of bringing down the premium on gold. Let Mr. McCulloch, then, husband his gold on the Treasury, instead of putting it on Wall street for gambling operations and to accommodate foreign bullion traders. If he has the ability and acts wisely he may, by the time Congress meets in December, do a great deal towards raising the credit of the Government and bringing about specie payments.

Is the Tide Turning?

From the World.

A month since, when the town elections were holding in this State, we ventured to suggest that the tide was turning, and that there were signs that the race of radicalism was nearly run. The idea was derided by the radical journals. When the returns of the New Hampshire election were received, showing a reduction of the radical majority 4656 in 1866 to 2936 in 1867, and an increase in the Democratic vote of 2352 to 618 in the Republican vote, these journals affected to smile at the figures, and the Albany *Evening Journal* went so far as to say that the Republicans could afford to lose a few hundred votes in New Hampshire so long as they did not lose the election. But the tide moved on, and on the 1st of April the Democrats of Connecticut elected their candidates for State officers, and three out of the four Congressmen, and materially reduced the Republican majority in both branches of the Legislature. Forthwith the Republican papers which, previous to this election, had urged the importance of a Republican victory, suddenly declared that the defeat of their party was not much of a shower after all, and began to prate of the political issues to be made in the future. Since the receipt of the good news from Connecticut, intelligence has been received of a general election in Michigan, and of several charter elections in the West, which, to say the least, is not calculated to afford any great quantity of comfort to the radicals.

The Republicans carried Michigan, of course. They obtained 29,000 majority at the election for Governor last fall, and nobody supposed that they would lose much of that at an election for the minor State officers just chosen, in which no distinct political issues were involved. The vote was light, and the Republican majority, as might be expected, was greatly reduced. The real test of strength, however, was shown in the election for local officers throughout the State, and here the Democrats made large gains. It would be pleasant to quote entire the despatches printed in the Detroit papers of Wednesday, but they would occupy too much room. We therefore condense the results in tabular form as given in the Detroit *Free Press* and the *Advertiser*, selecting them at random, and giving only the majorities obtained by either party in 1867 and 1866:—

	1867.		1866.	
	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Dem.*	*Rep.*
St. Johns	40	...	...	134
Warren	148	...	...	...
Westphalia	155	...	...	...
Boston	58	...	...	70
Keene	15	...	...	...
Laingsburg	7	...	1	...
Niles	46	...	...	48
Adrian	...	130	...	210
Superior	3	...	...	15
Sharon	5	...	...	155

The above towns are mentioned as showing Democratic gains, and inasmuch as the Detroit *Advertiser* makes no mention of any Republican gains, it is but fair to inter that the *Free Press* is right in saying:—

"It is evident that a reaction has set in in the old Peninsular State that will ere long enable us once again, as in the case of the gallant State of Connecticut, to chronicle a complete victory. Everywhere the prospect brightens. Large gains have been made throughout the State, and the official returns will show a very large reduction of the heavy Republican majority of last fall."

Local elections were held in Ohio on Tuesday, the result of which appear to be favorable to the Democracy. The radical papers lay great stress on the election in Cincinnati of the Republican candidate for Mayor by a majority of 4400, which is a radical gain of about 1000; but the total vote polled was only four-fifths of that cast at the last election. They, however, are particular not to call attention to the fact that the Democrats elected fifteen Councilmen, while the Republicans elected but fourteen, which plainly shows that the large majority obtained by the candidate for Mayor was due to some other cause than merely his party connection. In Columbus, Ohio, the Democrats re-elected their candidate for Mayor by a majority of 5657, and also twelve of the eighteen Councilmen chosen. Other places from which returns have come to hand are Circleville, Toledo, and Dayton, in each of which the Republicans retained their supremacy, though in Dayton the Democrats gained two Councilmen. But what is still of greater significance is the fact that in Cleveland the Democratic candidate for Mayor was elected by 500 majority, and the Democrats gained two members of the City Councils. This is the first time in six years that Cleveland has had a Democratic Mayor, and the increase in the Democratic vote as compared with that of last year reached the handsome figure of 1300.

Besides the elections mentioned above, we have returns of a number of local elections held this week, nearly every one of which speaks well for the Democracy. Rome, in this State, which gave 391 majority for Hoffman last November, has just elected a Democratic President by 500 majority, and six out of nine town trustees. In Madison, Wisconsin, the Democrats elected their candidate for Mayor by 240 majority, and nine out of the twelve Aldermen chosen. Milwaukee also was carried by the Democrats by a majority of 1500, concerning which a despatch to the Chicago *Times* says:—

"The vote polled was a heavy one, and everywhere large Democratic gains are noticed. The Democrats are rejoicing, and the Radicals are despondent."

The Republicans carried Indianapolis by 424 majority, which is a Democratic gain over the election last spring of 783, and, the despatch adds, "The returns are meagre, but indicate Democratic gains in all the localities heard from." St. Paul, according to a brief despatch, was carried by the Democrats by a majority of about 1000, but we have not the figures at hand to show to which party a gain is to be attributed. But the unkindest cut of all to the radical party is the result of the election in the home and final resting-place of that great and good man who, according to the *Tribune*, could never feel grateful enough to General Rosecrans for "throwing all the weight of his name and fame against the Copperheads;" in this same Springfield, Illinois, on Tuesday last, the Democrats elected their entire ticket by a handsome majority, and this in the face of the fact that the city was carried by the Radicals last fall by a majority of 130.

We see not how any unprejudiced person can peruse these returns and not see in them the turning of the tide against radicalism. Not that the Democrats have swept everything before them, not that we have given returns from every place in which elections have been held during last week, but that many cities and towns which previously gave large radical majorities have either reduced those majorities or wiped them out altogether. The movement in New Hampshire was but a ripple, perhaps, but it proves to have presaged the tide which subsequently swept over Connecticut, and is slowly but surely moving across the country.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.
OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia: TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS, OFFICE No. 104 South FIFTH Street, PHILADELPHIA April 4, 1867.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, 8th instant, for the construction of the following 2 feet 6 inch brick Sewers:—
On the line of Sixth street, from the south curb line of Dauphin, to connect with the Sewer at Germantown road and Diamond street.
Spring Garden street, from Eighteenth to Nineteenth street.
Pine street, from Sixth to Seventh street.
Race street, from Juniper to Thirteenth street.
Walnut street, from Fortieth street 350 feet westward.
Ann and Eighteenth streets, from Eighteenth and Spruce to Nineteenth and Dobbins.
And one of three feet diameter, on Powelton avenue, from the Pennsylvania Railroad to Thirty-fifth street.
With such inlets and manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.
The understanding to be that the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewers to the amount of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each linear foot of iron on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by Ordinance, to be paid by the city, and the contractor is hereby required to keep the street and sewer in good order for three years after the sewer is finished.
When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track, the sewer shall be constructed along side of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the contractor by the company using said track, as specified in act of Assembly approved May 8, 1866.
All Bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals. Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a Bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by Ordinance of May 25, 1860. If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next highest bid.
Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.
W. W. SMEDLEY,
4 5 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, OFFICE, BORDENTOWN, N. J., March 27, 1867.
NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company will be held at the Company's Office, in Bordentown, on SATURDAY, the 27th of April, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of seven Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.
SAMUEL J. BAYARD,
3 29 Secretary C. and A. R. and T. Co.

OFFICE OF THE COAL RIDGE IMPROVEMENT AND COAL COMPANY, No. 329 WALNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA, April 1, 1867.
A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Coal Ridge Improvement and Coal Company will be held at the Office of the Company, on THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 12 o'clock M., to take action with reference to the creation of a LOAN, to be secured by a mortgage on the real estate of the Company.
4 1 10 EDWARD SWAIN, Secretary.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO OAKDALE PARK.—Persons desiring to subscribe to the stock of this great institution can make their returns to the OFFICE No. 323 MINOR street, until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, 15th inst. Personal application may be made at the office, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, from MONDAY, the 8th, to MONDAY, 15th inst., inclusive. Shares $10 each.
4 3 11t] CHARLES C. WILSON,
Special Agent for Proprietor of Oakdale Park.

CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—A special Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY will be held on TUESDAY the 23d of April next, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Office of the Company, No. 400 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, to accept or reject an amendment to the Charter approved February 21, 1867.
By order of the Board.
3 19 31t* JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary.

WAREHOUSING COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.—A meeting of the Stockholders of the WAREHOUSING COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA will be held at 228 WALNUT Street, (Room No. 11,) on TUESDAY, the 9th instant at 12 o'clock. By order of the President,
WM. NEILSON, Secretary.
April 4th, 1867. 4 3 5t

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the TIONESTA OIL AND MINING COMPANY will be held at the Office of said Company, No. 302 WALNUT Street, third floor, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th of April, at 12 M.
JAMES M. PRESTON,
3 30 10t Secretary.

AN ADJOURNED ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the PARKER PETROLEUM COMPANY will be held at No. 429 WALNUT Street (second story), on WEDNESDAY, April 17, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at which an election for directors will be held.
W. MOONEY,
4 6 9t Secretary.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only *true* and *perfect Dye*—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of *Bad Dyes*. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 4 6 law 1

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—"A DEED without a name." Parents desirous of beholding their offspring reach a vigorous manhood, with mind untainted and faculties undiminished—or of preserving them from a mine of hidden destruction—a worse than living death, will find an able coadjutor in these celebrated remedies.
Sold by all Druggists. 4 6 smfs4t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE SOUTHERN FAMINE RELIEF FUND.—The subscriber acknowledges the receipt of the following sums for the above fund since March 30:—

John Baird	$100 00
Dr. John Burton	5 00
Woodlands Presbyterian Church, West Philadelphia	20 75
Members of Philadelphia Bar, by W. A. Porter	700 00
St. Luke's Church, Lebanon, Pa., additional	2 00
Henry C. Hannis & Co.	250 00
Philip Powell	10 00
W. B.	20 00
M. Thomas & Son	50 00
John B. Myers & Co.	200 00
N. O., for other parties	10 00
Mrs. John Endlich	10 00
Medical Profession, by Dr. J. L. Ludlow	498 00
Christ Church, Germantown	525 39
Freedman	2 00
Mrs. M. B. Stuart	100 00
John Hulme	100 00
Stephen Colwell	100 00
James S. Biddle	50 00
W. G. Porter	20 00
Miss Alice Hulme	30 00
Thomas W. Vaux	20 00
Abraham Baker	50 00
J. R. White & Son	50 00
John Zebley & Co.	100 00
J. & H. C. McKibben	100 00
Burnett & Bickell	100 00
A. D. Carroll & Co.	100 00
Adamson & Fetter	100 00
Martin & Wolf	50 00
J. & A. Kemper	25 00
Morris, Clothier & Lewis	25 00
Musselman & Kirk	25 00
W. Mann	25 00
Conway Bros.	10 00
Samuel White	10 00
J. M. McGill, Fauquier county, Va.	5 00
C. C. Faries, Williamsport, Pa.	2 00
Church of Epiphany, Philadelphia	492 30
Do. do do special	100 00
St. Mark's (Episcopal) Church, Philadelphia	731 00
St. Luke's do. do. Germantown	140 00
St. Peter's do. do. Philadelphia	372 8 4
St. Matthew's do. do. Francisville	79 40
St. James' do. do. Kingsessing	42 75
Garrett & Martin	100 00
A. Grocer	100 00
Janney & Andrews	50 00
W. H. Woodward	50 00
Benson, Campbell & Co.	50 00
George J. Waterman	50 00
Sinclair & Trimble	50 00
Reeves & Parvin	25 00
Fesrons & Smith	25 00
White Bros. & Co.	25 00
H. Geiger & Co.	25 00
Robert Toland	25 00
Wardle, Reed & Co.	25 00
S. A. Coyle & Co.	25 00
Thomas M. Kerr	25 00
Depuy & Hubbard	20 00
Miller Johnson	25 00
John B. Love	25 00
W. J. McCahn & Co.	20 00
J. M. Wetherill	20 00
Lippincott & Trotter	25 00
Stewart & Marks	20 00
Burns & Smucker	25 00
S. S. Haldeman	50 00
Paris Haldeman	100 00
The Board of Brokers	5 00
Master Carpenters' Association	200 00
Sundry subscriptions from one to ten dollars, by John Crump	81 00
Friends in Hartsville, by Dr. H. A. Boardman	13 00
Koop & Kibbe	100 00
Rene Guillon	50 00
E. G. Pratt & Co.	50 00
W. A. Smethurst	25 00
John B. Stryker & Co.	25 00
Walter & Huston	25 00
Thalheimer, Hirsh & Adne	15 00
Stuart & Bro.	100 00
Lewis & Co.	100 00
Maenrel & Zenner	25 00
W. A. Brown & Co.	50 00
Geo. H. Oberteuffer	25 00
Osterheimer & Woodward	25 00
M. Baleigh & Co.	50 00
Wernwag & Co.	50 00
J. Benswanger & Co.	50 00
Park, Fite & Co.	25 00
C. B. Williams & Co.	25 00
Jacob Riegel & Co.	250 00
Davis, Kempton & Co	100 00
Jones, Warner & Co.	50 00
Ross, Schott & Co.	50 00
Chas Vezin & Co.	100 00
Gearshofer, Loewi & Co.	25 00
J. & M. Saunders	25 00
J. R. Harman	25 00
L. D. Winebrenner	50 00
Zeigler & Sutton	40 00
Baker & Bro.	50 00
L. Dickerman & Co.	50 00
Cyrus Philip	50 00
A. A. Shumway & Co.	25 00
E. F. Partridge & Co.	20 00
W. Smaling	20 00
Sutton & Miller	15 00
T. Miles & Son	100 00
Ambrose White	50 00
Kershaw & Hunt	25 00
Church of the Holy Trinity, Philadelphia	1,201 16
Mrs. E. L. B. Wagner	10 00
Mrs C. B. Ashmead	10 00
B Berens, M. D.	25 00
F. E. Boericke, M. D.	5 00
R. S. Dacon, M. D.	10 00
Keaton & Denckla	100 00
Chas M. Ghriskey	25 00
Benjamin Rowland	25 00
James E. Terry	25 00
James C. Hand & Co.	100 00
Lewis & Co.	50 00
A. B. Shipley & Son	20 00
Wm. Rowland & Co.	100 00
Sundry subscription, in sums of $1 to $10 each	221 00
Three of $20 each	60 00
One of	25 00
St. Matthew's (Episcopal) Church, Francisville	13 55
M. D. B.	50 00
Coffin & Altemus	250 00
Hood, Bonbright & Co.	250 00
Lewis, Wharton & Co.	250 00
M. Cresswell & Co.	100 00
Dale, Ross & Co.	100 00
Snyder, Harris & Bassett	50 00
Barnes, Osterhaut & Herron	50 00
A. Oppenheimer	10 00
G. H. B.	25 00
	$12,468 19
Amount previously acknowledged	18,237 51
	$30,705 70

Also, from Mr. H. J. Sweeny, eight barrels of family flour.
JAMES M. AERTSEN, Treasurer, S. E. corner Dock and Walnut sts., Phila.
April 6, 1867 It

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, PHILADELPHIA, March 12, 1867.
In accordance with the provisions of the National Currency act, and the Articles of Association of this Bank, it has been determined to increase the Capital Stock of this Bank to one million dollars ($1,000,000). Subscriptions from Stockholders for the shares allotted to them in the proposed increase will be payable on the second day of May next, and will be received at any time prior to that date. A number of shares will remain to be sold, applications for which will be received from persons desirous of becoming Stockholders.
By order of the Board of Directors.
3 15 7w JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

AMONG THE MANY RESTORATIVES which nature has supplied to relieve the afflictions of humanity, there is no more favorite one for a certain class of diseases than the "medicinal gum" of the Wild Cherry tree; but however valuable it is, its power to heal to soothe, to relieve, and to cure is enhanced tenfold by scientific and judicious combination with other ingredients, in themselves of equal worth. This happy mingling exists to a remarkable degree in
DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,
whose value in curing Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, Pulmonary Affections, and Incipient Consumption is inestimable.
STRONG TESTIMONY.
From Benjamin Wheeler, Esq., Depot Master at South Royalston, Mass.
"In the spring of 1858 I was most severely afflicted with a hard, dry cough, with its usual accompaniments of night sweats, completely prostrating my nervous system, and producing such a debilitated state of health that, after trying medical aid to no purpose, I had given up all hopes of ever recovering, as had also my friends. At this stage of matters I was prevailed upon, through the influence of a neighbor, to try Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and, before using two bottles, the effect was almost magical. My cough entirely left me, the night sweats deserted me, hope once more elated my depressed spirits, and soon I had attained my wonted strength and vigor. Thus has this Balsam, as has often been remarked by persons conversant with the above facts, literally snatched me from the yawning grave. You are at liberty to use this for the benefit of the afflicted."
Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SON, No. 18 TREMONT St., Boston, and for sale by Druggists generally.

The best known remedy for
SCROFULA
in all its manifold forms, including Ulcers, Cancers, Syphilis, Salt Rheum, etc., etc., is Dr. ANDERS IODINE WATER, a pure solution of Iodine without a solvent, discovered after many years of scientific research and experiment. For eradicating humors from the system it has no equal.
Circulars sent free.
Sold by Druggists generally. J. P. DINSMORE,
1 7 4 8 7t No. 36 DEY Street, New York.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

FRANK GRANELLO, TAILOR, No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, (Formerly of No. 132 S. FOURTH Street), HAS JUST OPENED WITH AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS
Made up to the order of all Gentlemen who are desirous of procuring a first-class fashionable garment. 6 wfm 6m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY (pursuant to adjournment had at their annual meeting) will meet at Concert Hall, No. 1339 CHESNUT Street, in the City of Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of April, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., and notice is hereby given that at said meeting the Act of Assembly, approved March 22d, 1867, entitled "An Act to repeal an act entitled 'A further supplement to the act incorporating the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, authorizing an increase of capital stock and to borrow money,' approved the twenty-first day of March, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six; and also to authorize the Pennsylvania Railroad Company by this act to increase its capital stock, to issue bonds and secure the same by mortgage," approved the twenty-second day of March, A. D. 1867, a proposed increase thereunder of the capital stock of this Company by 500,000 shares, and the issue of the same from time to time by the Board of Directors, and the proposed exercise by the said Board of Directors of the powers granted by the said act of issuing bonds and securing the same by mortgages for the purposes in the said act mentioned and within the limits therein prescribed, will be submitted to the Stockholders for their action in the premises.
By order of the Board of Directors.
EDMUND SMITH,
4 6 1 Secretary.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

KITCHEN & CO.,
JEWELERS.
S. E. Corner TENTH and CHESNUT.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE, BRONZES.
ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.
WATCHES AND JEWELRY CAREFULLY REPAIRED.
Particular attention paid to Manufacturing all articles in our line.
N. RULON
Having engaged with Kitchen & Co., will be much pleased to see his friends and customers. [3 21 thsm

MEAD & CO.,
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
NEW STYLES OF
TEA SETS AND ICE PITCHERS,
Very Beautiful in Design and Finish.
ALL PLATED WARE AT REDUCED PRICES.
CALL AND SEE.
MEAD & CO.,
4 4 3mrp] NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
MANUFACTURERS OF SILVER PLATED WARE.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.
Have on hand a large and splendid assortment
DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND SILVER-WARE OF ALL KINDS AND PRICES.
Particular attention is requested to our large stock of DIAMONDS, and the extremely low prices.
BRIDAL PRESENTS made of Sterling and Standard Silver. A large assortment to select from.
WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and warranted. [5 14p
Diamonds and all precious stones bought for cash.

JOHN BOWMAN
No. 704 ARCH Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
SILVER AND PLATED WARE.
Our GOODS are decidedly the cheapest in the city for TRIPLE PLATE, A NO. 1. [5 20

WATCHES, JEWELRY.
W. W. CASSIDY,
No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Offers an entirely new and most carefully select d stock of
AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for
BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16p

C. RUSSELL & CO.,
NO. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Have just received an invoice of
FRENCH MANTEL CLOCKS,
Manufactured to their order in Paris.
Also, a few INFERNAL ORCHESTRA CLOCKS with side pieces; which they offer lower than the same goods can be purchased in the city. [5 20p

C

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

CASUALTIES AND HOSPITAL CASES.—Since our last mention of hospital items, the following persons have been admitted:—

John McCall, aged twenty-two, and John Gallagher, aged twenty-one, were badly hurt about the head, face, and legs, by tackling falling on them while unloading a vessel at Christian street wharf. They resided in Clay street, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets.

John Brady, aged twenty-four, living at Eighth and Shippen streets, had his hands crushed by being caught between hogsheads of sugar on Christian street wharf.

A lad named Robert Kelley, eleven years of age, residing in Carpenter street, below Eighth, fell while playing with other boys, and broke his right arm.

Mary Wilson, colored, aged twenty years, fell down a flight of stairs at her residence, No. 629 Lombard street, and dislocated her left leg.

William Holmes, a resident of No. 947 South Eighth street, with left leg badly crushed by being run over by a passenger car on Wallace street; he was attempting to get on the front platform. John McClintock, with serious injuries caused by a fall from his cart at Eighteenth and Federal streets.

During the alarm of fire in the lower section of the city, early yesterday morning, James Burns, aged twenty-four years, was run over by the Marion Hose carriage, and injured internally. He was taken to the Hospital.

THE HEALTH OFFICE.—The report of interments for the week ending April 6, 1867, gives the number of deaths and interments at 293; adults 146 and minors 147. The principal causes of death of adults were consumption of the lungs and typhoid fever, there being 35 of the former and 20 of the latter; of minors, convulsions and fever were the main causes.

Ages—Under one year, 89, one to two, 19; two to five, 24; five to ten, 12; ten to fifteen, 6; fifteen to twenty, 4; twenty to thirty, 32; thirty to forty, 29; forty to fifty, 23; fifty to sixty, 22; sixty to seventy, 21; seventy to eighty, 12; eighty to ninety, 7.

Nativity—United States, 209; foreign, 67; unknown, 17; people of color, 16.

Sex—Males, 134; females, 159; boys, 65; girls, 82.

There were from the Almshouse, 18.

The number of deaths, compared with last week, and with the corresponding week of 1866, was as follows:—Week ending March 30, 1866, was 268; week ending April 7, 1867, 286.

ANOTHER STABLE ON FIRE.—A stable in Krider alley, running from Swanson to Front streets, was discovered on fire about 1 o'clock on Sunday morning, which spread so rapidly that those who first reached it were unable to rescue the horses, and five of them were burned to death. From the stable the flames spread to the roof of a malt-house connected with the Southwark Brewery, which was damaged; also, to the brick stable of Arthur Nugent, which contained several valuable horses. These were all got out uninjured; two of them belonged to Doctor Ward, one to William Carson, and one to Mr. Nugent. The stable was burned out, and the roofs of four contiguous dwellings destroyed. The carpenter shop of Mr. Berry, with its contents, was burned; also about ten thousand feet of lumber, belonging to Joseph Reed, cooper. In consequence of the stables and shops being difficult of access, the firemen labored under great disadvantages, but they worked unceasingly for several hours.

FIRES.—At an early hour yesterday morning, the paper-mill owned by Mr. John Dewees, and located in Rowlandville, Twenty-second Ward, was entirely destroyed. The mill was built of stone, and was two stories in height. The loss will amount to between two and three thousand dollars. No insurance. The fire is supposed to have been caused by an incendiary. It was raining at the time.

An alarm of fire was caused yesterday afternoon, about 2 o'clock, by the slight burning of the roof of a kitchen at No. 504 N. Tenth street.

A little after 3 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire broke out in a stable on Acorn alley, below Locust street, belonging to the proprietor of the American Hotel, Mr. Hewlings. The flames were confined to the rear of the building, burning of the roof and the woodwork of the interior, together with hay, straw, etc. The roofs of two dwellings adjoining were damaged, and the houses somewhat damaged by water.

SUPPOSED HOMICIDE IN CAMDEN.—John Markey, residing in Plum street, above Third, Camden, while in an intoxicated state, on Tuesday morning, visited the Parson Hotel, at the foot of Federal street. His desire for more liquor was not at first granted by the barkeeper, Alexander Bradley, but the latter being exceedingly annoyed, gave Markey a drink on promise of his immediate departure. He then left and got into an altercation with parties outside. Bradley went to the door, when Markey caught him by the throat. Bradley threw him off; he fell, fractured his skull, and died on Saturday night. Bradley, who had been previously held in $2000 bail, was rearrested and placed in the county jail to await the Coroner's inquest, which will be held this afternoon.

STABBING AFFRAYS.—On Saturday evening last, a colored man, named Henry Brown, residing at No. 3 Russell avenue, between Eighth and Ninth streets, received three terrible cuts from a case-knife in the hands of a colored man named Deacon. It is said that Brown was standing in the street, near his own house, talking to Deacon's wife, and that the husband came up and committed the assault. Deacon was arrested, and Brown was taken to the Hospital.

A fight occurred at a late hour on Saturday night, in Federal street, above Seventh, during which a man named Robert Shultz was badly stabbed in the back with a shoemaker's knife. Shultz resided in Fitzwater street, below Seventh, but in consequence of the nature of his wound he was removed to the Hospital.

ROBBERIES.—The cigar store of Mr. L. B. Grim, No. 331 Arch street, was entered through a back window on Saturday night, and was robbed of meerschaum pipes and cigar tubes valued at over two hundred dollars. The thieves effected an entrance through a back window in the second story.

A daring robbery was perpetrated on Sunday morning in the establishment of Messrs. A. J. Hoyt & Co., No. 329 Chesnut street. Gold watches, jewelry, and opera-glasses were taken from their front window by some daring thief, by breaking their show window. A large reward will be paid for the detection of the thief and recovery of the goods.

NAME CHANGED.—By resolution of Councils, Prune street will hereafter be known as Locust street, with which it corresponds, in accordance with the general plan adopted in naming the streets of this city. Prune street, which is about fifty feet in breadth, running from Fourth to Sixth street, between Walnut and Spruce, was formerly well known, from the fact of the old "Prison" or "Debtors' Apartment" being situated there.

TIRED OF LIFE.—Early yesterday morning William Murray, aged 34 years, residing at No. 221 Wharton street, attempted to commit suicide by shooting himself. The ball from the pistol entered the left breast, inflicting a wound which it is thought will prove fatal. He was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital, where the ball was extracted. The unfortunate man has been in a very melancholy state for some time back.

FELL OVERBOARD.—James Piper, aged 26, a seaman of the British steamship Westmoreland, lying at the foot of Washington street, fell from the gangway about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, while in an intoxicated state, and was drowned. An inquest was held, and a verdict of accidental drowning was rendered.

HYDROPHOBIA.—Policeman Hickey, of the Ninth District, shot a mad dog at Sixteenth and Carlton streets yesterday afternoon. The animal had for some time past exhibited symptoms of hydrophobia.

OFF STOCKS.—On Saturday afternoon the revenue-cutter Resolute was launched. She is of superior build and model.

TARGET PRACTICE.—On Friday, April 19, the Washington Grays will parade for target practice.

AMUSEMENTS.

ITALIAN OPERA.—*Trovatore* will be presented at the Academy of Music this evening, with a cast embracing Madame Parepa-Rosa, Madame Amalia Patti-Strakosch, Signori P. Brignoli, Fortuna, and Larti. In this opera Madame Parepa-Rosa created quite an excitement in New York and Boston, and we trust she will win new laurels here.

To-morrow evening *Norma* will be presented, and on Wednesday the *Barber of Seville*. This troupe can only remain with us the present week, giving five *soirees*, and one matinee on Saturday next.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—This is Mr. Murdoch's last week. To-night R. B. Sheridan's sparkling comedy of the *School for Scandal* will be given. Mr. James E. Murdoch will personate the rollicking "Charles Surface," supported by Miss Josie Orton as Lady Teazle." Mr. Mackey as "Sir Peter Teazle," Mr. W. H. Bailey as "Sir Oliver Surface," and Mr. Frank Lawler as "Joseph Surface." This will be a very fine cast, and we have no doubt the comedy will be played throughout in admirable style.

To-morrow, by request, *Money* will be repeated.

Saturday afternoon, only Murdoch matinee.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—This evening Miss Lucille Western will present her powerful rendition of "Camille," in the play of that name. Mr. George H. Clarke appears as "Armand Duval."

To-morrow night the evening will be devoted to *East Lynne*, for the last time during this engagement.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—The brilliant young Philadelphia actor, Mr. Edwin Adams, commences an engagement this evening. He will appear as "Jean Vaubaron," in the new French conceit called *Clairvoyance; or, The Man with Wax Figures*, in which Mr. Adams has created quite a sensation in New York and New Orleans. The play will be put upon the stage in excellent style, with an admirable distribution of characters.

AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—The Variety troupe at the American Theatre continues to draw excellent houses. They present a diversified entertainment every night, and their exhibitions are quite interesting. On Thursday evening, April 18, Mr. James Pilgrim, the accomplished and deserving manager at this theatre, will have a complimentary testimonial.

HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY.—The last concert of the Handel and Haydn Society for the season, takes place at the Academy of Music on Tuesday evening, 26th instant. Mendelssohn's grand oratorio of *St. Paul* will be the attraction on that occasion, the solo parts sustained by Mr. H. M. Smith and Mr. J. F. Rudolphsen, of Boston, and Mr. George Simpson, of New York. The choruses will be sung by the Handel and Haydn, and a grand orchestra of forty performers, under Carl Sentz, will do the accompaniments.

THE PEAK FAMILY SWISS BELL RINGERS announce that this is the last week of their fine entertainments at Concert Hall. They have matinees on Wednesday and Saturday. The exhibitions given by the Peaks are highly spoken of, and are well worth a visit.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY, at the Eleventh Street Opera House, present an attractive bill this week, and draw full houses. *The House that Jack Built*, and the "feets" of the Japanese are among their attractions.

THEODORE TILTON AT CONCERT HALL.—The editor of the New York *Independent* will lecture before the Social, Civil, and Statistical Society of the Colored People of Pennsylvania on next Monday evening, the 15th instant.

CARL ROESE, assisted by Madame Clara Brinkerhoff, Miss Augusta Roese, Mr. L. Engelke, and several other eminent artists, will give a concert of vocal and instrumental music at the Musical Fund Hall, on next Friday evening.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY

SUN RISES.....5:33 MOON RISES.....10:52
SUN SETS.....6:32 HIGH WATER.....4:45

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

SAMUEL E. STOKES, GEORGE N. TATHAM, ANDREW WHEELER. } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Ottawa	Antwerp	New York	Mar. 23
C. of Dublin	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 23
Propontis	Liverpool	Philada	Mar. 24
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 26
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 26
C. of Antwerp	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 27
Germania	Southampton	New York	Mar. 27
Hansa	Southampton	New York	Mar. 27
Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 27
Peruvian	Liverpool	Portland	Mar. 28
St. Laurent	Havre	New York	Mar. 28

FOR EUROPE.

Chicago	New York	Liverpool	April 10
China	Boston	Liverpool	April 10
Edinburgh	New York	Liverpool	April 10
Hermann	New York	Bremen	April 11
Arago	New York	Havre	April 12
Virginia	New York	Liverpool	April 13
Bellona	New York	London	April 13
Germania	New York	Hamburg	April 13
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	April 13
Ottawa	New York	Antwerp	April 13
Havana	New York	Havre	April 13
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	April 20
Baltic	New York	Bremen	April 20
Mississippi	New York	Havre	April 27
Fulton	New York	Havre	May 17

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

H. Hudson	Philada	Havana	April 9
Columbia	New York	Havana	April 11
H. Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	April 11
Alliance	Philada	Charleston	April 13
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	April 13
N. America	New York	Brazil	April 22
S. America	New York	Brazil	April 22

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Roman, Baker, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamship Alexandria, Pratt, Richmond, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamship J. W. Everman, Tuttle, Charleston, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Steamship Chase, Crosaman, Providence, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Brig Gen. Banks, Ketchum, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr E. Watson, Cranmer, Washington, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr Jas. Bradley, Bradley, Washington, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr Northern Light, Buckminster, New Haven, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr Cynthia Jane, Bellows, Bridgeport, Quintard, Ward & Co.
Schr J. M. Broomall, Douglass, Boston, J. G. & G. S. Repplier.
Schr Vrale, Mason, Charleston, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr Ruby, Cobb, Salisbury, do.
Sl'r H. L. Gaw. ler, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Sl'r Mayflower, Robinson, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Sl'r Philadelphia, Fultz, Washington, do.
Sl'r W. Whilden, Riggins, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Steamship Virginia, Allen, from Richmond, via Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr Trade Wind, Hoffman, from Charleston, with lumber to J. W. Gaskill & Sons.
Schr J. M. Broomall, Douglass, from Portsmouth.
Schr Ocean Wave, Baker, from Bridgeport.
Schr J. Bradley, Bradley, from Washington.
Schr R. W. Tyler, Robbins, from Boston.
Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer New York, Marshall, from Washington, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Hudson, Carr, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., April 5—8 A. M.—Brig Iza, from Manzanilla for Philadelphia, passed in the Capes to-day.

The following vessels from Philadelphia went to sea to-day:—Barque A. M. Gray, for Marseilles; brigs Ida C, for Aspinwall; Maria White, for Cardenas; and Haze, for Portland. A barque came down for sea, supposed the Maria Miles, for Hamburg.

Steamtug A. Winants, from Philadelphia for New York, went to sea at 4 P. M. Wind W.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Ships C. Davenport, Stevens, and Lizzie Moses, Cape, for Philadelphia with despatch, were up at Liverpool 22d ult.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, hence, at Savannah 3d inst.

Steamship Pioneer, Bennett, for Philadelphia, sailed from Wilmington, N. C., 6th inst.

Steamship Alliance, Kelley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston 6th inst.

Barque Victoria, Knudson, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 6th inst.

Barque Union, Merrill, hence for Marseilles, was spoken 24th ult., lat. 37 40, lon. 59 11.

Brig Minna Traun, True, hence, at Matanzas 25th ultimo.

Brig Princeton, Wells, from Providence for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 3d inst.

Brig Idella, Jackson, hence, at Matanzas 25th ult.

Schr G. Green, Westcott, for Philadelphia, sailed from Pawtucket 5th inst.

Schr Paul Seavey, Gulliver, hence, at Matanzas 25th ultimo.

Schr Essex, Nickerson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 5th inst.

Schr L. Gray, Huntley, hence for Norwich, at New London 4th inst.

Schrs I. Baker, Purvere; C. P. Stickney, Mathis; W. Bement, Penny; and Dirigo, Baker, hence, at Boston 4th inst.

Schr Montezuma, Lowe, hence, at Belfast 27th ult.

Schrs C. Moore, Ingersoll, hence, and Searsville, Chase from Boston for Philadelphia, at Newport 5th instant.

Schrs H. May, Franklin; S. Purves, Jones; and J. S. Weldin, Bowen, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 5th inst.

Schr Circassian, Kendall, hence, at Belfast 3d inst.

MISCELLANY.

LAUNCHED.—At Newburyport, Mass., 3d inst., from the yard of George Jackman, Jr., the steamship Erie, built for the American Steamship Company, to run between Boston and Europe.

At Wiscasset, March 26, by L. Carlton & Co., a schr of 116 tons, carpenter's measurement, called the Jennie Armstrong, owned by James Jewett and others, of Wiscasset, and intended for the fishing trade, under command of Captain B. F. Jewett.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Martin's Industry Light Vessel, off the entrance to Port Royal, S. C., has been removed from her station for repairs. A Light Vessel, exhibiting the same order and number of lights (two reflector lights), has taken her place. She can be distinguished by the following marks, viz.:—Hull and mastheads yellow, day marks black, and the word "Relief," painted in large black letters on her sides.

The Martin's Industry will be restored to her station as soon as practicable.

By order of the Lighthouse Board.

A. K. HUGHES,
Lighthouse Inspector, Sixth District.

Charleston, April 1, 1867.

Cubitt's or Nightingale Gap is becoming one of the most dangerous traps on the river. During the war a boat's crew from the United States guard-ship Nightingale cut an opening in the bank of sufficient width to allow a small boat to pass through. It is now more than half a mile wide, and the water rushes through with a fearful rapidity and deafening noise. Its first victim was the brig Hope, the second the schr Robusto, and the present one is the Lighthouse steam-tender Geranium, Captain Tillbergh. She was reported last evening as lying broadside to, and in a dangerous position.

S. W. Pass, Mississippi, March 25.

MEDICAL.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY,

Latest and Most Important Discoveries in the Treatment of Chronic Diseases.

DR. S. W. BECKWITH'S

ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 1220 WALNUT Street.

During our investigations in the treatment of disease in its various forms by the agency of electricity, we have obtained very many valuable and startling facts, which, added to the previous though limited information possessed by other and less fortunate operators, place us beyond all previous knowledge of this mysterious agent. During the course of our practice we have treated and cured, through the knowledge thus gained, many thousands, and by means of our new discoveries have established ourselves as the most successful Medical Electricians in this country or Europe.

Electrical investigation has proved that the human body acts on the principle of the galvanic battery. The brain, mucous and serous membranes, the skin tissues, and fluids, constitute the negative and positive forces, and every action, whether mental or physical, is the result of these antagonistic forces. Digestion, respiration, circulation, secretion, and excretion are due solely to electrical influence. There is a polar action established throughout the nervous system which connects with every part of the body, establishing and preserving a proper balance of the electrical element which constitutes health, and a disturbance of which causes disease. There are strictly but two conditions of disease—one of inflammation or positive; the other, weak, debilitated, negative—and as electricity contains these two conditions in the action of the positive and negative currents, all we have to do is to neutralize the disease and restore proper healthy action.

Among the chronic diseases in which electricity has been and is daily being, by our agency, of the greatest utility, a cure being rapidly effected after the failure of all other means, are:—

1. Epilepsy, Chorea, or St. Vitus' Dance, Paralysis (Hemplegia), Neuralgia, Hysteria, Nervousness, Palpitation of the Heart, Lockjaw, etc.

2. Sore Throat, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Obstinate Constipation, Hemorrhoids, or Piles, Bilious, Flatulent, and Painter's Colic, and all affections of the Liver and Spleen.

3. Catarrh, Cough, Influenza, Asthma when not caused by organic diseases of the heart), Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Pleurodynia, or Rheumatism of the Chest, Consumption in the early stages.

4. Gravel, Diabetes, and Kidney Complaints.

5. Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Stiff Neck, and Curvature, Hip Diseases, Cancers, Tumors (those last named always cured without pain, or plasters in any form).

6. Uterus Complaints, involving a mal-position, a Prolapsus, Antroversion, Retroversion, Inflammation, Ulceration, and various other affections.

For information desired upon other diseases, application may be made at the office, or by letter.

Mrs. BECKWITH has entire charge of the Ladies' Department, and all delicacy will be used towards those who entrust themselves to her care. In female diseases, it is universally successful in her hands.

For the convenience of those desiring information, we give (by permission) a few names of persons, among the best business men and others of this city and elsewhere, whom we have treated and cured:—

A. R. Stewart, Mill Creek, Huntingdon county, Pa., cured of rheumatism of fifteen years' standing; Mrs. J. Y. Cumming, Kishicoquidas, Mifflin county, Pa., cancer of the stomach; John Kirkpatrick, New Castle county, Del., cured of a cancer in the breast in three weeks; Francis Gottwalls, No. 1846 Hamilton street, absorption of a tumor weighing eleven pounds; Jacob Vandegrift, Odessa, Del., severe case of diabetes; G. T. Bouliden, firm of Boulden & Co., No. 36 S. Water street, paralysis on the left side, cured in three weeks; E. McClain, No. 329 Juniper street, dyspepsia and nervous debility; Lieutenant Robert G. Wilson, V. R. C., dyspepsia cured in seven days; R. J. Robertson, Fox Lake, Wisconsin, sciatica, March; John G. Carter, Commander United States Navy, Brooklyn; bleeding piles and fistula of forty-six years' standing, Charles H. Hammond, Western National Bank, Baltimore, dyspepsia and sick headache, of twenty-five years' standing, cured in three weeks; William Rowbotham, No. 1927 Coates street, obstinate piles, cured in three applications; C. A. Byran, lumbago and dyspepsia, of ten years; N. B. Baldwin, late pastor of the Olivet Baptist Church, Philadelphia, nervous prostration, after three applications; C. D. Cooper, Port Jervis, N. Y., severe case of catarrh; William Holtzworth; No. 257 Market street, ulcerated bowels, dyspepsia, orchites, etc., of seven years' standing; Hon. J. M. Butler, No. 730 S. Tenth street; J. W. Bradley, No. 66 N. Fourth street; Colonel T. W. Sweeney, Walnut street, below Eighth; George O. Evans, No. 1632 N. Fifteenth street; Mr. Pelouze, Chesnut and Third streets; Brigadier-General A. J. Pleasonton, No. 918 Spruce street; George Douglass, Fifth street, above Chesnut; M. C. Sadler, No. 63 Arch street; C. S. Emack, No. 433 Chesnut street; A. L. Whiteman, corner of Third and Market streets; J. H. Andrews, No. 912 Pine street; M. Errickson, No. 1322 Pine street; Thomas Simpson, No. 1314 Front street; W. B. Smith, No. 1029 Hanover street; George L. Busby, Nos. 931 and 933 Market street; Thomas Drake, Germantown, William Stevenson, Sixth and Market streets; C. Marshall, No. 519 S. Ninth street; Mr. Harris, No. 1406 Master street; Thomas Gregg, Vinelandt, N. J.; Brigadier-General A. Pleasonton, St. Louis, Mo.; Mr. ——, Camden, N. J.

Physicians or students desiring to have instructions in the correct application of Electricity for the cure of diseases, can apply at the office.

Consultation free. Descriptive pamphlet of cures effected, with numerous references, and including a treatise on the subject, can be had by application at the office. All letters addressed to

Dr. S. W. BECKWITH,
NO. 1220 WALNUT STREET,
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COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPTHA

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AMUSEMENTS.

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PAREPA-BRIGNOLI
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
FIVE NIGHTS AND ONE MATINEE.
MADAME EUPHROSYNE PAREPA ROSA.
Her first appearance in Opera in Philadelphia. The great Tenor,
SIGNOR P. BRIGNOLI,
MADAME STRAKOSCH, SIGNOR FERRANTI,
SIGNOR FORTUNA, SIGNOR LOTTI,
SIGNOR SUSINI, SIGNOR SARTI.
Musical Directors,
SIGNORS NICOLAO and CARL ROSA

MONDAY EVENING, April 8, 1867,
IL TROVATORE.
Madame PAREPA ROSA as.....Leonora
Madame PATTI STRAKOSCH as.....Azucena
Signor P. BRIGNOLI in his great role of.....Manrico
Signor FORTUNA as.....Count di Luna
Signor SARTI as.....Ferrando

TUESDAY, April 9,
NORMA.
Madame PAREPA as.....NORMA
Madame STRAKOSCH, BRIGNOLI, SUSINI.

WEDNESDAY, April 10,
THE BARBER OF SEVILLE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 11,
Mozart's Immortal DON GIOVANNI.
Madame PAREPA ROSA, BRIGNOLI, FERRANTI, SUSINI, SARTI.

Admission, $1. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Family Circle 50 cents. Amphitheatre, 25 cents. Single Tickets ready THIS MORNING, at the Academy, and at Trumpler's. 4 4 4t

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
LAST WEEK
of the distinguished histrionic artist,
MR. JAMES E. MURDOCH.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, April 8,
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
Charles Surface.....Mr. J. E. MURDOCH
Lady Teazle.....Miss JOSIE ORTON
Tuesday—MONEY.
Wednesday—MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
Thursday—HAMLET.
Friday, Benefit—THE STRANGER.
Saturday—WINE WORKS WONDERS.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

The management have the pleasure to announce, in reply to numerous applications from residents in the suburbs, who are unable to visit the theatre in the evening, that they have induced Mr. Murdoch to appear at the
SATURDAY MATINEE,
which will be the
ONLY MURDOCH MATINEE,
on which occasion he will appear in
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
Admission—25 cents to all parts of the house (except the Orchestra). Reserved Seats, only 50c.
Evening Prices—$1, 75c., 50c., and 25c.
Seats secured six days in advance.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE,
N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
Begins at ¼ to 8 o'clock.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK BUT ONE
of the eminent, youthful, charming artiste,
LUCILLE WESTERN,
who will appear This Evening,
FOR THIS OCCASION ONLY,
in her unequalled impersonation of
CAMILLE GAUTIER,
in Matilda Heron's effective dramatization of
CAMILLE;
OR,
THE FATE OF A COQUETTE.
LUCILLE WESTERN as.....CAMILLE GAUTIER
G. H. Clarke as.....Armand Duval

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at ¼ to 8 o'clock.
FIRST NIGHT OF CLAIRVOYANCE.
FIRST NIGHT OF THE POPULAR
"EDWIN ADAMS."
MONDAY, and EVERY EVENING,
The Great Play, in 6 acts,
with new scenery, machinery, and great cast, entitled
CLAIRVOYANCE
OR,
THE MAN WITH THE WAX FIGURES.
Jean Vaubaron.....EDWIN ADAMS
Friday—Benefit of EDWIN ADAMS.
Seats secured six days in advance.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—
IMMENSE ATTRACTION,
FOX'S COMBINATION TROUPE
EVERY EVENING,
GRAND CORPS DE BALLET, COMIC PANTOMIMI
ETHIOPIAN BURLESQUE, COMIC PANTOMIME

CONCERT HALL, CHESNUT STREET.
GRAND EXTRA ENTERTAINMENT
IN AID OF
THE SOUTHERN RELIEF FUND,
TUESDAY EVENING, April 9, 1867,
A BRILLIANT BILL,
In which the celebrated
PEAK FAMILIES BELL-RINGERS,
And the popular
BERGER FAMILY,
Who have volunteered their services for the occasion, will present
THE CHOICEST COMPOSITIONS
in their repertoire. The whole forming
A VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT
of rare and
UNEXAMPLED ATTRACTION. 4 8 2t

MUSICAL FUND HALL.
FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 12.
CARL ROESE'S
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,
On which occasion he will have the valuable assistance of
MADAME CLARA BRINKERHOFF,
(her second appearance in Philadelphia),
MISS AUGUSTA ROESE,
MADAME A. MAY,
MR. WENZEL HIPTA,
(celebrated Violinist from Prague, his first appearance in Philadelphia),
MR. L. ENGELKE.....Accompanist
Tickets.....$1
To be had at the Music Stores, and at the door the entire day of the Concert. 4 6 6t
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert commences at 8.

FOYER OF ACADEMY.
CARL WOLFSOHN'S
FIFTH AND LAST MATINEE,
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, April 12, 1867,
At half-past 4 o'clock.
First and only appearance for fifteen months of
THEODORE HABELMAN,
The distinguished German Tenor.
Tickets, One Dollar each. 4 8 4t

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE
ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT"
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SCENERIES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock
J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.
4 8 3p

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at MUSICAL FUND HALL, 2½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY St., between Race and Vine. [2 6 3m

CCPARTNERSHIPS.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm-name of BROOKE & PUGH, doing business at Nos. 1731 and 1733 MARKET Street, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons who have claims against the above firm will present them to the undersigned for immediate settlement, and those who are indebted to the same will please make early payment.

NATHAN BROOKE,
EDWARD H. PUGH.

Philadelphia, April 1, 1867.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership under the firm-name of BROOKE, COLKET & CO., for five years, ending the 31st day of March, 1872, and will continue the Flour, Grain, and Produce Commission Business, at the old stand, Nos. 1731 and 1733 MARKET Street.

NATHAN BROOKE,
GEORGE H. COLKET,
EDWARD H. PUGH.

Philadelphia, April 1, 1867. 4 2 12t

FERTILIZERS.

BAUCH'S RAW BONE

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action, and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.

Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.

Manufactured only by
BAUGH & SONS,
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8 4smw Philadelphia.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,

AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZER

For Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Etc.

This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts.

Price $60 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the manufacturers,

WILLIAM ELLIS & CO., Chemists,
1 28mwf No. 724 MARKET Street.

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned disinfected at very low prices.

A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
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S. Oakford & Son
28 S. Eighth St.
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GENTS' DRESS HATS,

LARGE VARIETY OF FANCY STYLES,

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ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES NOW READY.
CALL AND EXAMINE THEM. 3 13 1mrp

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PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

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Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30

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No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
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MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
Including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
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STEARNS, WHITNEY & BRIDGES,
No. 327 CHESNUT STREET,
Manufacturers of
CAST-IRON WATER AND STEAM PIPE
Of all sizes; also Fittings for the same, at the lowest market rates. Extensive machinery has been prepared, and we are now ready to furnish this pipe to any amount at short notice. Also general Railroad and Steamboat supplies. 2 23 3ma

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"THE NOVELTY."

THIS SPLENDID CLOTHES-WRINGER

HAS FOUR COG-WHEELS, two on each end, and is in reality the ONLY RELIABLE ONE ever made.

Don't buy before seeing this. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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Of every Description, for
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Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHE EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

MONDAY, APRIL 8, 1867.

The Effort to Stop Reconstruction.

We cannot but regard the attempt that is being made to procure an injunction from the Supreme Court restraining the execution of the Reconstruction law recently passed by Congress, as a most ill-advised and unfortunate movement. The question sought to be thus settled is a political one, and outside of the proper province of the Supreme Court. That body might as consistently have issued an injunction to restrain General Grant from attacking Lee, as it now could to restrain any one of our Southern Generals from executing the Reconstruction law.

In ordinary times we should have no fear of the improper interference of the Supreme Court; but that body has so forfeited the confidence of the people by its partisan action and language, in some of the late cases before it, and has so evidently been controlled not by legal, but by political considerations, that we could scarcely be astonished at any step it might take.

We regret that this question has been raised at all, because the Congressional plan of reconstruction is now in the full tide of successful execution. It is proving itself daily a measure of peace and reconciliation. Its influence upon Southern society in breaking down the old antagonisms of race and color, is almost magical. The South never was so peaceful, never gave such evidences of its capacity for progress and improvement; in short, never presented so hopeful an aspect as it does to-day under the practical workings of the Reconstruction law. If its honest execution is not interfered with, there is every prospect that all the States will be back in the Union, organized on principles of pure republicanism, before the next Presidential election. We shall then have a peace which will be permanent, and the entire structure of the Union will be firmer than ever before.

Just at this moment, when all of these bright prospects are dawning before the country, an effort is being made to put a stop to the whole work, and to remand us to a fiercer agitation than any through which we have passed. Is this wise? Is there any valuable practical end to be reached by it? Suppose the Court grants the injunction, what then? Will Congress feel forced by it to give up its plan of reconstruction? Will the moral sense of the country feel concluded by it? Will the States be brought back into the Union by it? Will business, which is now reviving under the better hopes inspired by the workings of the law, be quickened by it? No; but the very reverse of all this.

Is there any public demand for this movement? None. Considerate men of all parties unite in deprecating it. Even the South, or those who are enabled to speak for her, does not desire it. Said Governor Orr, in his recent great speech before the Charleston Board of Trade:—

"The act of Congress recently passed has assumed that this country is a conquered territory, a conquered people, and consequently that that body has a right to dictate terms. The power exists in that body to dictate those terms, it is secure for the next two years, and when they place themselves squarely and broadly upon that platform, *I, for one, do not propose to go to the Supreme Court, or anywhere else for the purpose of disputing that power; but in good faith I will accept the terms, humiliating as they may be, and openly, fairly, and squarely urge their adoption before our people.*"

And this sentiment, we are told, was received with "great applause" by his audience. This, then, may be assumed to be the sentiment of the business men of the South. They do not wish to dispute before the Supreme Court, or anywhere else, the power of Congress over this whole matter. They accept the situation and are ready to go ahead with the work. Why, then, the question recurs, should the effort be made to throw us back again into the whirlpool of strife and agitation?

Our own opinion has been, and is, that "the hand of Joab" is in this matter. Sharkey, who makes the application for the writ, was one of Johnson's Provisional Governors. We have no doubt that he acts in accordance with the suggestions of his superior officer. The whole movement is of a piece with that obstinate contempt of public opinion, and disregard for the good of the country, which has become so characteristic of the author of "My Policy." He sees that, despite all the predictions of his veto messages, despite his long and bitter warfare upon Congress, *their plan* of reconstruction is working, and working so admirably as to extort praises even from those who would much rather curse. Unless something can be done to arrest the good work that is going on, the President and "his plan" will be laid up high and dry on the banks of popular contempt. The policy of Congress will be vindicated by its wonderful success. Hence the work must be obstructed at whatever cost to the country. Peace, prosperity, union—all must be sacrificed to the political necessities which environ the President. It remains to be seen whether the Supreme Court will lend itself to such a scheme.

BELLIGERENTS.—Richmond must have an atmosphere which is calculated to produce collisions between fellow-citizens. On Saturday no less than three contests took place:—One between the Hon. Joseph Segar and Collector James, in which the former endeavored to strangle the latter; another between a Captain Roche and a merchant named Harvey, in which the former was knocked down; and the last, of course, was an affair in which the redoubtable Pollard was concerned, and which ended in that "Chevalier's" arrest. We do not wonder that Northern men have some little hesitation about returning to the South, for what are their chances if the Southerner cannot even feel sure of safety from assault.

The Value of Russian America.

IT SEEMS that the popular impression of the comparative worthlessness of the Russian possessions is not shared in by some of our most intelligent military officers. Thus Quartermaster-General Meigs says that "he can conceive of no greater boon to our Pacific States" than the acquisition of that territory would be. He says that he "should value Russian America, with its fisheries and rivers, beyond the hot plains of Mexico, or the fertile plantations of Cuba."

Commodore Rogers says of the southern part of the Russian possessions, that "we should get a strip of shore much like Norway, which supplies Europe with immense quantities of timber. The shore being an eastern coast as regards the ocean, is much warmer than a western one. The first is a minor consideration, but the fisheries and timber may be very valuable, the timber particularly so to a coast so bare as that of the Pacific."

General Halleck telegraphs from San Francisco that the value of the country is greater than has been supposed, and that the rejection of the treaty would cause great dissatisfaction on the Pacific coast, and especially in California.

If these representations are correct, we trust the treaty will be ratified. There are really no valid objections to our owning that country, except the first cost of buying it; and if the people on the Pacific coast think the bargain is a good one, and want the country, we see no good ground for refusing to buy it.

Growth of Musical Taste in America.

WE think that it is the Rev. Sidney Smith, who divides a nation's progress into the days when the citizens strove only for sustenance, the days when they labored to accumulate money, and finally, the time when they learned how to spend it. Writing, as he did, in the early part of the century, he explained the absence of fine arts in the United States by asserting that they belonged to the third period, and that America had not yet completed the money-making epoch in her history. If his deductions are true, then we must infer that we have at last got fairly started in luxurious enjoyment of natural life. Every year it is noticeable that the taste of our people for the fine arts is becoming more and more cultivated, and, what is still more promising, it is daily becoming more general. In looking back over the history of the opera during the last few years, we see no ground for that regret which is felt when the drama is contemplated.

The old theatre-goers may have cause for regret that the days when Macready was in his prime, when Mrs. Charles Keen was Ellen Tree, and Junius Brutus Booth, Sr., had not yet lost his genius and his health by dissipation, are gone by. It may be anything but complimentary to compare the actors of the present with Forrest as a young man, or Barry Sullivan, or Kemble before they wore themselves out. But in contemplating the opera in America we see only cause for congratulation. When these dramatic stars were at their zenith, we had nothing worthy of the name of opera in the United States. Now there is scarcely a city of any importance which does not possess a building especially dedicated to that fine art, and we hope yet to see the day when not only a permanent house but a permanent troupe may be stationed in all our metropoli.

Although it requires no great stretch o memory to look back over all the companies which have been in our midst, yet it is pleasant to run over the names of the *prime donne* who have, in the few short years since the Academy has been opened here, visited us. The announcement of the arrival of another troupe, and the commencement of the season, recalls vividly those who have previously filled the walls of the Academy. Madame Gazzaniga and Madame Coulson were once the theme of universal admiration. The name of Patti Strackosh recalls the unrivalled Adelaide Patti, now reigning as autocratic queen in Paris, and holding her musical court in all the capitals of Europe. Then the "nightingale in a barrel," the lamented Amodio, whose unhappy death cast a gloom over our musical world. As *buffos* we remember Rocco and Ronconi. As a tenor of the past we think of Brignoli, who, however, is with us still.

Coming down to later days, we all remember the troupe which was with us in the winter of 1862, all of whom have now separated, and the voices of many have ceased to be attractive. Karl Formes, as "Plunkett," was our ideal; Frederici, now Madame Himmer, and Madame Johannsen, and Habelman, and Himmer, and all their able support, making by far the best German troupe that has ever visited our city. But we cannot dwell upon their names. But a few years ago the advent of a company was an event; we now naturally expect at least two every season, and feel surprised and slighted if they do not appear. We believe at the present time there are four companies in the United States—one German, in the Southern States; two Italian, one under Maretzek, in New York, and one with Parepa, in our city; while the Richings Opera Troupe, when we last heard of them, were drawing crowded houses in Richmond. That the musical taste of the country is sufficient to support four expensive organizations, is the best proof that our hopes of seeing a permanent opera are not chimerical. There are few more pleasant topics of conversation than to look back, after a lapse of some twenty years, and recall and compare the merits of the various troupes which have visited our city. Those who have seen all the *prime donne* of the past will be enabled to compare them with those now claiming our admiration, and form that critical judgment for which Philadelphia is renowned.

ILLNESS OF MR. STEVENS.—We are deeply sorry to hear of the continued illness of the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, who has been lying seriously indisposed in Washington for the past week. At Mr. Stevens' age every malady becomes dangerous, and we feel that profound solicitude which all the loyal people of the land entertain for his speedy recovery. The country could ill afford, at the present critical moment in her history, to lose so true a servant as the venerable member from Lancaster. He has been for more than a third of a century devoting himself to the public good, and since the war has risen to be the leader of that public sentiment which demands no indemnity for the past, but insists on security for the future. His last great speech in the House proves that, though weakened in body, his intellect is as clear as ever, and we hope that the vigor of his frame will enable him to successfully overcome his present attack. He is suffering from disease of the heart.

DEATH TO HORSE-THIEVES.—The Legislature of North Carolina has passed a law punishing horse-stealing with *death*. The invitation for time to roll backward seems to have been complied with, so far as the old North State is concerned. Why should not a horse-thief be placed in a hurdle, drawn and quartered, and hung in chains, as they did in the days of Guy Fawkes? It seems that the North Carolinians think that it is better to deter evil-doers by terror than to form companies, like our farmers do, for mutual protection, and in case of loss, for repayment for the animal stolen. We of Pennsylvania, however, think it good policy to spare human life, and here a kind of insurance company compensates for thefts which vigilance cannot prevent.

A NOVELTY IN THE ART OF NAVIGATION.

A Miniature Vessel to Cross the Atlantic Without either Sails or Steam.

Yankee skill is perpetually at work devising and perfecting ingenious contrivances, both useful and ornamental, at which the world marvels and stands aghast with admiring awe; and when it is supposed they have reached the acme of their sublime inventing power, the entire universe is again startled with the announcement that the indomitable Yankee has discovered something, a thousand-fold more wonderful than was ever before dreamt of in man's philosophy. The latest invention of this kind that it is our province to chronicle is of the nature of a piece of marine machinery, but which will obviate the necessity of steam, and will at the same time do away with the masts, thus discarding the sails proper, and yet receiving the motive power from four fans or sails of canvas; in short, the invention is nothing more nor less than a windmill ship, the machinery of which is very simple and easily kept in repair.

An upright tower, seven feet in height from the deck, composed of wood, and hollow in the middle, after the fashion of a pump, contains an iron rod, which is attached to a revolving head on the top of the tower, and, running through this pump or tower to a crossbar resting across the keilson, where, by the means of two mitre wheels, working at right angles, a direct acting shaft is made to turn an ordinary propelling wheel. The rod is confined to its proper place in the centre of the tower by means of journals. Capping the tower are two mitre wheels, working on the revolving head, and through this head passes the counter shaft to which the windmill is attached. These fans furnish the motive power, and are composed of four oak frames, in the form of a common window frame, the space in the centre being occupied with canvas, working an iron rod, which, by means of halyards leading to the decks, can be reefed at will. A reversing motion is obtained from a double wheel on the propelling shaft, and working by a clutch leading att to the cock-pit. An iron rod leading from the revolving head to the deck, and held there by a set screw, and working on a segment of a circle on the deck, enables the navigator to lay her as close to the wind as any ordinary sailing vessel.

The credit of this invention belongs to Captain John Powell, a native of Brooklyn, who is now engaged in building a small vessel, about the size of the famous Red, White, and Blue, to be worked on this novel principle, in which he proposes taking passage for Europe about the middle of June next. The dimensions of his vessel will be as follows:—Length, twenty-six feet; breadth of beam, seven feet; and depth of hold, three feet. In the case of storms he can easily reef or take in his sails, and heave his vessel to, with a drag. Captain Powell feels confident that he can make between six and seven knots per hour in an ordinary breeze.—*N. Y. Herald.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[*For additional Special Notices see the Second Page.*]

GREY HAIR RESTORED TO ITS
ORIGINAL CONDITION AND COLOR.
"*London Hair Color Restorer and Dressing,*"
"*London Hair Color Restorer and Dressing*"
Will prevent the Hair from falling off, and promote a new and healthy growth; completely eradicates Dandruff; will prevent and Cure Nervous Headache; will give the Hair a clean, glossy appearance; and is a certain cure for all Diseases of the Head.

Why "London Hair Color Restorer"

Is so highly esteemed and universally used.

BECAUSE—It never fails to restore grey or faded hair to its original youthful color, softness, and beauty.
BECAUSE—It will positively stop the hair from falling, and cause it to grow on bald heads in all cases where the follicles are left.
BECAUSE—It will restore the natural secretions, remove all dandruff, itching, and cures all diseases of the scalp.
BECAUSE—It will do all that is promised, never failing to preserve the original color of the hair to old age.
BECAUSE—It is warranted to contain no mineral substance and as easily applied as water, not staining the skin a particle, or soiling anything.
BECAUSE—It has become a staple article, and no toilet is complete without it, and every leading druggist and dealer in toilet articles sells it.

It Does Not Dye the Hair,

But acts as a stimulant and tonic to the organs, and fills them with new life and coloring matter. Dry, harsh, dead, or discolored appearance of the hair is changed to lustrous, shining, and beautiful locks. The scalp is kept clean, cool, and healthy, and dandruff effectually cured.

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GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES.

STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866, which, by their volume and exquisite quality of tone, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.

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CHAPLAIN JOHN LONG,
Of the U. S. Military Asylum,
AT AUGUSTA, MAINE,
Will receive applications for admission into the HOME, at his Office
NO. 123 SOUTH SEVENTH STREET,
UNTIL SATURDAY, 13th INST.
Applicants must bring discharge papers and certificates of dentity.
4 4 8t] JAY COOKE, MANAGER.

GRAND FESTIVAL IN AID OF THE HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS,
To be held at the Home, corner of TENTH and SHIPPEN Streets,
On THURSDAY EVENING, April 11,
Singing by the Children. Doors open at 7 o'clock.
TICKETS, $1 00.
For sale at the Home and at the door on evening of entertainment.
Donations received for Festival on Thursday morning. 4 8mw2t

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LACE CURTAINS,
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WINDOW SHADES,
Comprising many new and beautiful designs, at prices to suit the most economical.
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After several months' preparation, Mr. C. BIRD has opened his new and spacious establishment for the entertainment of his friends and the public in general, at Nos. 605 and 607 ARCH Street.
The first and second floors are fitted up as Billiard Rooms, and furnished with twelve first-class tables, while the appurtenances and adornments comprise everything which can conduce to the comfort and convenience of the players. In the basement are four new and splendid Bowling Alleys, for those who wish to develope their muscle in anticipation of the base-ball season. A Restaurant is attached, where everything in the edible line can be had of the best quality, and at the shortest notice. The following well-known gentlemen have been secured as Assistants, and will preside over the various departments:—
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SAMUEL DOUGLASS,
JOHN HOOD,
WILLIAM E. GILLMORE,
HENRY W. DUNCAN,
PHILIP GRUMBRECHT, Restaurateur.
While Mr. BIRD will hold a careful supervision over all, He ventures to say that, taken all in all, there has nothing ever been started in Philadelphia approaching this establishment in completeness of arrangement and attention to the comfort of the public.
4 8 1m C. BIRD, Proprietor.

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NO. 611 S. SEVENTEENTH STREET.
The best CARPET CLEANER in use.
All orders promptly attended to.
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MATTINGS, RUGS, MATS, ETC.,
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Use it as you would any common soap.
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WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—GIVES UNIversal satisfaction.
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Oysters and Meals at all hours. 4 5 1m

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE THIRD PAGE.]

THE PHILADELPHIA CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—MINUTES OF THE RECENT SESSION.—We have received the printed minutes of the Philadelphia Annual Conference, recently in session at Harrisburg, and make the following extracts, as being of general interest, in addition to the regular reports of their proceedings which were published in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The following statement shows the comparative statistics of the churches within the bounds of the Conference for the years ending March 1, 1866, and March 1, 1867:—

	1867.	1866.	Increase. *Decrease.
Preachers:—			
Regular	283	273	10
Local	368	351	17
Total	651	624	27
Members:—			
In full connection	48,174	45,431	2,743
On probation	9,713	10,353	*640
Total	57,887	55,784	2,103
Deaths	631	709	*78
Baptisms	6,499	6,211	288
Churches:—			
Number	552	534	182
Value	$2,283,200	$2,112,500	$170,700
Parsonages:—			
Number	88	77	11
Value	$316,900	$228,200	$88,800
Sunday Schools:—			
Number	624	574	50
Offic's and teach's	9,041	9,260	*119
Scholars	59,736	59,454	282
In Bible classes	1,365	1,313	51
In infant classes	14,438	13,467	971
Vols. in libraries	176,677	172,109	4,498
Expenses	$13,282	$29,105	$5,177
Contributions	$1,312	$1,657	*$345
Conversions	2,708	3,309	*601
Church Contributions:—			
Tracts	.....	1,291	.....
Education	4,215	3,797	$418
Missions	47,051	58,110	*11,060
Bibles	3,633	5,033	*1,39
S. S. Union	1,527	1,687	*160
S. S. Purposes	34,250	29,105	5,045
Church Extension	7,665	4,036	3,629
Building and Improvement of Churches	259,523	122,762	136,761
Building, etc., Parsonages	45,972	27,439	18,533
Regular Collections	9,161	8,991	170
Centenary Coll'ns	158,185	.....	.....
Ministerial Support	166,534	.....	.....
	$737,516	$297,756	$439,760

AN OILY CASE, WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF AN ALLEGED PERJURY.—Charles Johnson, who at one time kept a store on the corner of Linden and Green streets, some weeks ago, sold to a person named Barrett about $4000 worth of oil stocks, which he (Johnson) pretended were valuable and very profitable. Mr. Barrett soon, to his sorrow, preferred a charge against Johnson for obtaining money under false pretenses, the stocks having been ascertained to be worthless, but nevertheless looked business-like, and the certificates executed in good style. Johnson, it is alleged, in order to make a compromise, preferred a charge of a larceny of one thermometer against Barrett, stating it to have been taken at the time his store was being sold out at auction. This was refuted, and Johnson, about two weeks ago, left for New York.

Last Saturday night, between nine and ten o'clock, Johnson, muffled up in a voluminous cavalry coat, hat shoved down over his face, and all his features with the exception of his optics, well covered by a large handkerchief, was moving up Green street, when Officer Chapman accosted him with some question pertaining to a fire of a brush heap near by, and asked him where he was going, when drawing near to a gas-lamp, Chapman saw through the disguise, and clapping his hand on Johnson's shoulder, quietly yet firmly reminded him that he was his (Chapman's) prisoner. He was taken to the Station House, and this morning Alderman Cloud committed him in default of $3500 bail, to answer to the charges preferred, for a further hearing.

A BATCH OF ASSAULTS AND TUSSLES.—Officer Britner, of the Sixteenth District Police, Lieutenant Tolbert, attempted to arrest a man, one Michael Stack, who had been troublesome, somewhat drunk, and for not preserving a peaceful disposition generally in the neighborhood of Thirty-seventh and Binney streets. One of Stack's chums coming up, they both pitched into the officer, deprived him of his club, and beat him severely; but vindicating the truth of the old maxim that "the race is not always with the swift, nor the battle with the strong;" so the officer, with courage, and a healthful exercise of his physical powers, finally mastered Stack, regained his club, defeated the reinforcement, and brought his prisoner in to the Station House. Stack was this morning committed to answer at a further hearing.

—Thomas Quarry was arrested yesterday morning, by Officers McClintock and Street, for disorderly conduct in and about the vicinity of Mulberry street and Frankford road. Although he was not of a pugilistic disposition, yet he had a curious faculty of being eel-like in his movements, exceedingly supple, and exercised a penchant of getting between the officers' pedal extremities, tripping them down, and tangling himself up in such a manner as to almost baffle the progress of the two men of the law, and earning for himself the enviable reputation of being composed mainly of rubber and springs. Nevertheless, the officers by main force brought him before Alderman Holme who committed him to answer.

—Andrew Glass, aged 36, did, with malice prepense, in and through his own domicile, near Mervine and Oxford streets, beat and otherwise maltreat his wife yesterday, for which Alderman Fitch held him to answer in $800 bail.

THE MORGUE.—We are pleased to see that at last the Select Council Committee on Health have pronounced the present Green-house a nuisance, a disgrace to the city, and an unfit receptacle for the dead. We have long advocated the erection of a Morgue similar to the one in Paris, where the bodies of persons found dead are conveyed, and a suitable place provided, where relatives and friends can view them and recognize the features of the missing. The present Green-house is about three miles from Third and Chesnut streets, and requires a three hours' journey to reach it. This is valuable time lost if the body is not recognized. It is proposed to erect the Morgue at Thirteenth and Buttonwood streets. This is a central location, and it is accessible from all points, and those who are not able to hire a carriage to convey them to it, can expend seven cents and reach it by means of the cars.

The cost of the building is estimated at $5000, and, if permission is granted by Councils, we have no doubt the amount could be raised by private subscriptions; and, if not the whole amount, an appropriation by Councils of the deficit would provide Philadelphia with a desideratum long needed.

The bill authorizing the Commissioner of City Property to advertise for proposals for erecting the building was postponed for a week. A matter of this importance demands immediate action, and should be put off no longer.

HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS.—A grand festival for its aid will be held at the Home, corner of Tenth and Shippen streets, on Thursday evening, the 11th instant. This institution is deserving the liberal patronage of all our citizens. In it are gathered the little waifs of humanity which float through this vast community. It is a home where these little wanderers are drawn in, taken care of, and educated. Then let not one forget the festival which has been inaugurated in its aid. It promises to be a pleasant and successful affair. From the generous donations are solicited of any kind which will be of use in furthering the object of the festival.

The Board of Managers have called Rev. R. B. Kelsay to the superintendence of the institution, and he is laboring assiduously to bring it to perfection, so that it shall be inferior to none other of its class in the country. Remember, then, the "little wanderers" and the festival on Thursday, the 11th instant.

RESUMES HER SECOND TRIPS.—The steamer John A. Warner, running up the river, will commence to-morrow to go up at 6 o'clock in the evening, in addition to her 2 o'clock trips up. Delightful excursions are now offered our citizens of sailing up the river in the afternoon, in this beautiful steamer, and returning before six o'clock.

LAUNCH.—The yacht Comfort, built for Frederic Keeler, Esq., will be launched at 4 o'clock this afternoon, from foot of Market street, Camden.

RECIPROCAL, OR A NOTICE OF A NEIGHBORLY AFFAIR.—Michael Murphy and Catharine his wife, the one of thirty and the other of twenty-eight years of age, reside in the dwelling No. 1531 Warnock street. There also reside in the same house another man and his spouse. Now Michael on Saturday night became exceedingly excited, as is common when men drink just enough to keep them from going to sleep. He returned home, and, probably by a mistake, entered the room wherein sat the other man's wife.

She screamed, and he felled her with a blow, and, satisfied, he, descended to his own rooms. Soon the husband of the woman assaulted came thundering into Murphy's room, and then began to rail, etc. etc., when Mrs. Murphy immediately flew at him; then his wife flew at her; then Murphy commenced, and the other man followed suit, and a tussle of some duration, in which all suffered severely, was the consequence. The two Murphys were arrested; he on a charge of assault, with intent to kill, was committed in $1000 bail; and she was held in $800 bail to answer by Alderman Fitch.

SOMETHING ABOUT $1300.—Clayton Still is a colored man, and resides on Haines street. He used to work for the North Pennsylvania Railroad. Some time ago he confidentially hinted as to the fact of his finding a portemonnaie, containing $1300 in bills, at one of the stations of that road, Branchtown by name. One evening he ran up one of the streets of that little place, shouting that his cousin intended to murder him for his money, which he said was found in a field. An officer arrested him, the book was found, and when asked the exact place where he found the portemonnaie, affirmed there was no truth in the affair; that he simply dropped and picked up his own book. As this was not a satisfactory explanation, Alderman Wood committed him to answer at Court.

AID FOR THE DESTITUTE SOUTH—ENTERTAINMENT BY THE PEAK FAMILY BELL-RINGERS.—It is with pleasure that we notice the entertainment to be given by the Peak Family Bell Ringers to-morrow evening, at Concert Hall, in aid of the destitute and suffering people of the South. The great merit of this troupe, their enviable reputation as sweet singers and beautiful players, coupled with the noble object which, by this movement, they intend to further, should not fail to draw an overflowing house. Let the people remember to-morrow evening, at Concert Hall.

No LICENSE had John Mellon, who is the sole proprietor and general manager of a little groggery at the corner of Richmond and Maple streets. No authorized permission had he for dealing out in small quantities Philadelphia lightning and other decoctions capable of destroying at forty rods. So when it was ascertained that he had retailed such articles to minors and others, he was arrested, fined, and held to bail by Alderman Beitler, in default of which requirements he was committed.

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF, ending in a severe injury to a little boy, was perpetrated by one John Anderson. It appears that Anderson was driving a cart around the corner of Front and Vine streets, just as a little boy dropped his broom on the cross-walk. There were time and space for Anderson to stop, but, regardless of life or limb, he drove over the little fellow, who had one of his fingers crushed. The offender was held in $800 bail to answer by Alderman Becker.

PORTRAIT OF ARTEMUS WARD.—H. E. Tudor, of New York, has published photographic copies of the portrait of Artemus Ward (the late Charles Farrar Browne), with characteristic sketches illustrative of the choicest and most comical subjects of the great American humorist, by his friend, Ed. Mullen, whose pencil is in every way worthy of Artemus' pen. T. B. Pugh, No. 609 Chesnut street, has it for sale.

MALICIOUS YOUNGSTERS.—Jacob Becker and Charles Lenox were arrested at Thompson and Front streets, on Sunday morning, by Officer Cox and Bindenstook, for tearing away the railing from before a church in that neighborhood, and otherwise demolishing the fence. Alderman Shoemaker committed each in default of $500 bail to answer.

LARCENY OF AN OVERCOAT.—John Deaton, aged forty-five years, was arrested by Officer Gibson, at Tenth and South streets, on Saturday night, for having in his possession an overcoat which it is alleged he procured dishonestly. Alderman Morrow committed him for a further hearing.

A SUSPICIOUS PERSONAGE IS WILLIAM SIMPLER, for whom the detective force have been looking, alleging his complicity in a burglary some weeks since, and who was arrested last night by Officer John Bell. He was handed over for a further hearing.

MATCHES SEIZED.—This morning Revenue Inspectors J. O. Tobias and Henry L. Woolf, of the Fourth District, seized 400 gross of matches at the establishment of J. B. Greibold & Co., No. 345 N. Front street, for alleged violation of the revenue laws—the boxes not being stamped as required by law.

ARREST OF A PROFESSIONAL.—John Sweeney, a professional burglar, was arrested this morning at Market street wharf. He will have a hearing to-day.

SPRING OVERCOATS.—We have a complete assortment of this seasonable and sensible Garment in all kinds and shades of colors, at astonishingly low prices.

HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST.

DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.—From the reports of the dealers in this city, we think no proprietary medicine has had a larger sale. Its valuable properties as a speedy cure for pain cannot fail to be generally appreciated, and no family should be without it, in case of accident or sudden attack of dysentery, diarrhœa, cholera-morbus; and even Asiatic cholera yields to its magic power.—*Montreal Transcript.*

A LUXURIANT GROWTH OF HAIR may be obtained by using Jayne's Hair Tonic. Those who have lost their hair from general or local disease will find this article a most excellent restorative, keeping the scalp clean, and stimulating it to healthy action, as well as preserving the hair moist and glossy. Prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne & Son, No. 242 Chesnut street.

POVERTY IS BAD, but the worst kind of poverty is poverty of the blood. This makes a man "poor indeed," for it takes away his strength, courage, and energy; but enrich the blood with its vital element, *Iron*, by taking the Peruvian Syrup (a protoxide of iron), and you will feel rich and "as good as anybody." Try it.

MCCLEES & MCCANN'S closing sale of Paintings will take place at their Gallery, No. 927 Chesnut street, on the evenings of Thursday and Friday, 11th and 12th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Every number in the catalogue will be sold without reserve by B. Scott, Jr., on account of their relinquishing the business. Open day and evening, free, until nights of sale.

LACE CURTAINS only one dollar. Only think of it! Lace Curtains one dollar. Very heavy, and much finer Curtains at 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 dollars. Some of the heaviest, 12 to 25 dollars. Great bargains in Auction Curtains, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

SALE OF ELEGANT MANTEL ORNAMENTS AND VASES.—Messrs. Birch & Son, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will sell, to-morrow morning, a large assortment of elegant vases, urns, statuettes, plated ware, etc., imported by Messrs. Zanoni & Co.

"SETTLED AT LAST."—Not the tariff or currency question, but the weather and the price of Charles Stokes & Co.'s Spring Clothing, under the Continental. The former, beautiful and bright—the latter, beautiful and cheap.

OPENING DAY.—Charles Oakford & Sons, Continental Hotel, will open their Spring styles of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Fancy Hats, on Thursday, April 11, when they will be pleased to see their patrons.

THOUSANDS TESTIFY to the superior executed photographs made at Reimer's Gallery, Second street, above Green. Six cards, or one large photograph, $1.

DEPOT FOR THE SALE of Lash's Five-dollar Washing Machines, Clothes-Wringers, and Step Ladders, No. 727 Market street, Philadelphia. J. S. LASH & CO.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM WORTH SEEING.—S. Kilpatrick, No. 1744 Olive street, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. No cure, no pay.

SPRING GLOVES. Spring Gloves. Spring Gloves. Spring Gloves. McINTIRE & BROTHER. McIntire & Brother. McIntire & Brother. McIntire & Brother. No. 1035 Chesnut street.

SPRING CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS now ready. LARGE ASSORTMENT and LOW PRICES. WANAMAKER & BROWN, POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE, OAK HALL, S. E. Cor. SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

LITCHFIELD—PARKER.—On the 30th of March, by the Rev. T. A. Fernley, Mr. GEORGE K. LITCHFIELD, of Baltimore, to Miss LIZZIE A. PARKER, of Germantown, Philadelphia.

WEED—WILCOX.—On the 24th of February, 1867, by the Rev. Charles G. Fisher, Mr. CHARLES G. WEED to Miss ADELAIDE L. WILCOX, both of this city.

DIED.

DUCKETT.—On the evening of the 5th instant, after a short illness, Mr. JOSEPH H. DUCKETT, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 882 N. Sixth street, on Wednesday afternoon, the 10th instant, at 1½ o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

LENTZ.—Suddenly, on the 30th instant, Mr. JACOB S. LENTZ, in the 46th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1318 Passyunk road, on Wednesday afternoon, the 10th instant, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Lafayette Cemetery.

THE BRACKET BED CASTOR, FROM THE large size of its wheels, is adapted for use upon Photograph Screens, Movable Blackboards, or very heavy Bedsteads. A variety of other Castors for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

IRON SCREW EYES, FOR PICTURE FRAMES and Looking-Glasses; Brass and Porcelain Head Picture Nails; Brass and Iron Hooks, Knobs, etc.; Staples and Stay Nails for heavy Looking-Glasses. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

THE MOROSE, GRUMBLING HUSBAND, who loses his temper over the discomforts of every returning wash-day, may do something practical towards lessening them, and economize in the cost of his linen besides, by sending a Cog-Wheel Clothes-Wringer to his home. They are sold by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and Easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season. CHESNUT street, next door to the Post Office. 9 15

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut 2 8 5p

PATENT WIRE WORK FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS, GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC. COAL SCREENS, FOURDRINIER WIRES, ETC. Manufactured by M. WALKER & SONS, 2 25 6m No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

INDIA RUBBER MACHINE BELTING STEAM PACKING HOSE, ETC.

Engineers and dealers will find a full assortment of GOODYEAR'S PATENT VULCANIZED RUBBER BELTING, PACKING, HOSE, etc., at the Manufacturer's Headquarters, GOODYEAR'S No. 308 CHESNUT Street, South side.

N. B.—We have a new and cheap article of GARDEN and PAVEMENT HOSE very cheap, to which the attention of the public is called. 1 26 3m

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED! THE true remedy at last discovered! "Upham's Fresh Meat Cure," prepared from the fresh lungs of Prof. Trousseau, of Paris, cures Consumption, Lung Diseases, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Marasmus, General Debility, and all morbid conditions of the system dependent on deficiency of Vital Force. It is pleasant to the taste, and a single bottle will convince the most skeptical of its virtue as the great healing remedy of the age. Sold in bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold wholesale and retail by S. C. UPHAM, No. 25 South EIGHTH Street, and principal Druggists. Sent by express. Circulars sent free. 1 31 thsm3m

WINES, LIQUORS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC ALES, BROWN STOUT, PORTER, and CIDERS.

P. J. JORDAN, No. 220 PEAR Street, below Walnut, begs to call attention to the large and varied stock of goods now on hand, embracing WINES of all grades, among which are some very choice Sherries and Clarets; BRANDIES, all qualities, and of Vintages; WHISKIES, some very old and superior; SCOTCH ALE, BROWN STOUT, together with Jordan's celebrated TONIC ALE, now so extensively used by families, physicians, invalids, etc.

CIDERS.—Crab-apple, Champagne, and Sweet Ciders of all qualities, unsurpassed.

These goods are furnished in packages of all sizes, and will be delivered in any part of the city free of cost. 11 7

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT. BEVERAGE OF HEALTH.

Letter from W. H. McCormack, Esq., No. 238 West Fifty-second street.

"NEW YORK, Feb. 28, 1867.

"To L. HOFF, Esq.:—I have found your Malt Extract the best antagonist against troubles of the stomach. Its great superiority over all tonics and appetizers that we have used is certain, and I cannot but wish that your wholesome beverage may come into universal use, as it merits the preference over all spirituous tonics of the day." 12 25 fsmw

Sold by all Druggists. Wholesale Agent, WARD J. CAFFEE, Drug Broker and Commission Merchant, Southeast Corner of CHESNUT and FRONT Streets

PARASOLS. REAL LACE PARASOL COVERS AND EXTRA IVORY HANDLES, FOR SALE BY W. A. DROWN & CO., 4 6 4t NO. 246 MARKET STREET.

PRINCE'S FOUNTAIN PEN.

PEN, PENHOLDER, AND INKSTAND COMBINED.

AGENTS IN PHILADELPHIA, JOHN C. CLARK & SON, NO. 230 DOCK STREET.

The FOUNTAIN PEN has been in use for eleven years, and is recommended as being a perfect article. It can be used from four to ten hours consecutively, according to the size of the fountain. It is as portable as an ordinary pencil, and is absolutely incorrodible. Always ready for use, it is one of the most valuable and time-saving inventions of the present day.

JOHN C. CLARK & SON, STATIONERS AND PRINTERS, 3 22 fmw1m3p] NO. 230 DOCK STREET.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 1038, FIFTH Street one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

WANTS.

$25.—THE GENUINE BARTLETT SEWING MACHINE.—Wanted $25.—Agents, $150 per month and all expenses paid, to sell the Genuine Bartlett Sewing Machine. This Machine will do all the work that can be done on any high-priced Machine, and is fully patented, licensed, and warranted for five years. We pay the above wages, or a commission, from which twice that amount can be made. For circulars and terms address H. HALL & CO., No. 724 CHESNUT Street, 4 6 1m Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—MEN FROM EVERY COUNTY in the United States to call at No. 613 CHESNUT Street, room 1, second floor, and see the PATENT ATMOSPHERIC BUTTER MAKER churn butter from sweet milk in five minutes. By investing a few hundred dollars $25 to $50 can be made every day; costs but 30 cents and sells for $4. County and State rights for sale. 4 2 9t*

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE GOOD-WILL AND Fixtures of the old-established Hotel, Restaurant, and Dining Saloons, situate at the southwest corner of CARTER Street and EXCHANGE Place lately of Frederick Lakemeyer, deceased, and favorably known as "Lakemeyer's" to all branches of the business community. For terms, apply on the premises, to MARY LAKEMEYER, 3 29 tf Administratrix.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THOSE ELEGANT Private Residences, with side yard, on the south side of Green street, No. 2032, finished with all the modern conveniences.

A large part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply to CHARLES H. MASSON, 4 4 6t* No. 229 N. SIXTH Street.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE.—Fifty to One Hundred Acres, Bristol pike, above the seven mile-stone, near Tacony. Mansion House, Factory and Dwellings to let. Apply to R. WHITAKER, 4 5 3t* No. 619 LOCUST Street.

TO RENT.

PROPOSALS TO LET THE FAIRMOUNT Mansion.—Proposals will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY next, April 9, at 12 o'clock, for the renting of the Mansion at Fairmount Park, for an Ice-Cream Saloon exclusively. No bids will be received without first having filed a bond to the amount of $500 at the City Solicitor's Office, that the contract will be fully carried out. CHARLES DIXEY, 4 6 3t Commissioner City Property, Washington Building.

TO RENT—A LARGE DOUBLE HOUSE, situated on FRANKFORD Road and WASHINGTON Avenue, with fine grounds and beautiful shade trees. House has ten bed-rooms, and is replete with all modern conveniences; also, a stable attached. Second and Third Streets Railroad cars run past the place. Price, $950 per annum. Apply to JOHN W. KESTER, 4 6 mwf3t* No. 2841 FRANKFORD Road.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, FOR THE SUMmer months—a splendid stone House, beautifully situated, on FRANKLIN Avenue, near Frankford road. House contains eight bed-rooms, and is replete with all modern conveniences. Price, $100 per month. Address, JOHN W. KESTER, 4 6 mwf3t* No. 2841 FRANKFORD Road.

GERMANTOWN.—TO RENT, ON TULPEHOCKEN Street, a furnished double House, for one or two years. Address F. W., Germantown, or apply at No. 4 N. WHARVES. 4 3 2t*

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

HAVING COMPLETED OUR ARrangements for direct importation, we are enabled to offer all the favorite brands of

CHAMPAGNES LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE TRADE.

We have now in Store and in Bond—
— BASKETS PIPER HEIDSIECK,
— BASKETS HEIDSIECK & CO.,
— MOET & CHANDON'S SILLERY
— CASES VEUVE CLIQUOT,
— CASES MUMM'S VERZENAY,
— CASES MUMM'S ROYAL ROSE,
— CASES MUMM'S CABINET,
— CASES MUMM'S EXTRA DRY,
— CASES MUMM'S GOLD SEAL,
— CASES GREEN SEAL,
— CASES ST. MARCEAUX (Carte Blanche),
— CASES ST. MARCEAUX (Carte Noire),
— CASES LAC D'OR,
— CASES CARTE D'OR

AND MANY OTHER BRANDS.

The attention of Grocers Hotels, and Private Families respectfully solicited.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL, WINE MERCHANTS, 1 19 mwf6mrp NO. 1310 CHESNUT ST.

Old Rye Whiskies

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO., Nos. 218 and 220 S. FRONT Street,

OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS TO SUIT

Two Thousand (2000) Barrels Free OLD RYE WHISKIES

Ranging from THREE to TEN years of age.

ALSO,

Six Thousand (6000) Barrels in Bond, DISTILLED IN 1865 AND 1866.

Liberal contracts made for lots TO ARRIVE, of this year's manufacture. 2 9 mwf8mip*

AMUSEMENTS.

[*For additional Amusements see Third Page.*]

CONCERT HALL. POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK, Commencing MONDAY, April 8. TUESDAY EVENING, April BENEFIT SOUTHERN RELIEF FUND, TWO GRAND MATINEES, WEDNESDAY, April 10, and SATURDAY, April 13, Grand Reunion of the TWO PEAK FAMILIES BELL RINGERS Assisted by the celebrated BERGER FAMILY, THE LARGEST TROUPE OF BELL RINGERS IN THE WORLD.

Tickets, 50 Cents. Reserved Seats, 25 Cents extra. No half price in the Evening. Children admitted to the Matinees for 25 Cents. Adults, 50 Cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock. To commence at 8. Matinee—Doors open at 2. To commence at 3. Tickets for sale at C. W. A. Trumpler's Music Store, corner of Seventh and Chesnut streets, and at the Hall. [4 8 6t

The Piano used (George Steck & Co.'s make) is furnished by Mr. Gould, corner of Seventh and Chesnut streets. J. C. GOODHUE, Business Manager.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 44 NORTH SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA. Acknowledged *by all parties interested* as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment of *Diseases in his specialty*. QUICK, THOROUGH, and *permanent cures guaranteed* in every case. Remember DR. HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedies can only be had genuine at his old established Office, 44 N. SEVENTH, above Filbert. 4 4 4t*

THIRD EDITION

FROM EUROPE THIS P. M.

Evening Commercial Report—Reaction in Five-Twenties.

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, April 8—2 P. M.—U. S. Five-twenties have advanced ¼ since the opening. Consols have declined ¼, and Illinois Central ½.

LIVERPOOL, April 8—2 P. M.—Cotton heavy at a decline of 1/16@⅛d. since the opening. Middling uplands are now quoted at 12½@12¾.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 8—2 P. M.—The steamer Union, from New York on the 28th ultimo, arrived here to-day en route for Bremen.

WASHINGTON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, April 8.

The Russo-American Treaty.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations have just reported the Russian treaty back. It is certain to be agreed to. Messrs. Wade, Wilson, Ferry, of Connecticut, and other strong radicals favor it.

The Austrian Mission.

A new nomination for the Austrian Mission is expected this afternoon. General Rosecrans has a good chance for it.

Personal.

Thad. Stevens is much better this morning. Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, goes to Europe to negotiate for a reduction and uniformity of postage.

The Russian Treaty.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—It cannot be denied that the chances of the ratification of the Esquimaux Acquisition Treaty, which were utterly desperate when it was presented to the Senate, improve daily. Mr. Seward is engineering with all his personal influence and the influence of his Department to win the vote of the Senate, and to create a public opinion that shall justify and sustain that vote. He has already procured a spontaneous approval of the treaty from Generals Halleck and Meigs, and from Commodore Rodgers, and employed the machinery of the Associated Press to disseminate them through the country. He is known to be stimulating a similar expression of opinion and similar demands for the acquisition of this territory of ice, snow, and rock in New York and other large cities. Among the forthcoming letters congratulating the Secretary upon his statesmanlike negotiation, and urging the Senate to approve and adopt it, is said to be an earnest one from Peter Cooper. When put upon the wires to generate public opinion, it may be accompanied by others from equally eminent New Yorkers, but the Secretary's stimulus to voluntary approval and spontaneous demand is especially applied to the residents on the Pacific slope. It is understood here that on Thursday he sent a telegram of nearly 1000 words, at a cost to the Government of 75 cents a word, to persons in California and other States, to work up forthwith a general Western approval of his Russian treaty and a demand for its ratification, and also to furnish him with new facts and considerations of a commercial, industrial, and military character, to be used in favor of the treaty. In the meantime two machines for the manufacture of influence are kept actively at work here upon the members of the Senate; the first is the Secretary's dinner-parties, the second is the regular Washington Lobby, reinforced by some of the most skilful graduates of Fagin's Albany Institute. It is a strange fact, and a very suggestive one, that a class of men who never a touch a public measure in which there is not money are eager for the acquisition of the Russian ice and Esquimaux, and hungry to have seven millions and a half paid in gold for it—to whom? Mr. Seward's dinner-table is spread regularly with roast treaty, boiled treaty, treaty in bottles, treaty in decanters, treaty garnished with appointments to office, treaty in statistics, treaty in a military point of view, treaty in a territorial grandeur view, treaty clad in furs, ornamented with walrus-teeth, fringed with timber, and flopping with fish. At these dinners the seven millions and a half in gold are treated by the Secretary with the light and playful carelessness which has always characterized his expenditure of other people's money. He is in the habit of citing the payment, within the last year, of over two hundred millions of the national debt, to show that this little purchase-money for the ice and Esquimaux would be but a two-penny expenditure that the people wouldn't miss, wouldn't know anything about when they come to pay their taxes. The influence of these Russian treaty dinner parties can be measured from day to day. Senators can be named who were positively against the treaty when it was sent to the Senate, and who now when interrogated half apologetically confess their purpose to vote for it. In aid of them, the manufacture of the evidence that the whole country is in favor of the treaty, is steadily going on in the State Department. It now looks as if the country were going to acquire a national ice-house against its will, and that somebody was going to get $7,500,000 in gold of the people's money, likewise against its will.

LATER.—Since the foregoing was telegraphed the "Esquimaux Ring" gave out that Mr. Seward has finished his canvass of the Senate, and that the treaty will be pushed to a vote on Wednesday next. It has also become known that Russia would at any time for years past have been very glad to get rid of her icy American desert for two millions of roubles, equivalent to four hundred thousand dollars. It likewise leaks out that a sort of reciprocity treaty between Great Britain and Russia covers the territory to be ceded to us; and that if we take the ice, rocks, and Esquimaux, we take them mortgaged with a British right to hunt, trade, and fish over the country and in its water; that we shall get for the fifty millions of roubles we are to pay only the legal title to, and political jurisdiction over, a wilderness whose Polar game and fish, constitute its only possible value, which the British Hudson's Bay Company now has an equal right to with the Russians, and will hereafter have an equal right to with us. The unprecedented and suspicious hurry to get this treaty through the Senate, without letting the people see its terms, is now explained. If it was published it would be killed stone dead. Baron Stoeckel's extraordinary anxiety to have it confirmed and ratified is natural. Promotion, decorations, and a generous share of the price of the worthless region he shall have the art and good luck to sell, surely await his success. Mr. Seward seeks to improve his wretched political position by getting upon an acquisition of territory, utterly valueless though it be, and purchased at a price twenty-five times greater than the sum he could have bought it for. But there are men in the United States Senate who are not willing to take ten millions of dollars out of our overburdened Treasury, to purchase for the Secretary of State the questionable distinction of buying a vast uninhabitable desert with which to cover the thousand mortifications and defeats which have punished the pilotage of Andrew Johnson through his shipwrecked policy of reconstruction. These faithful Senators can defeat this treaty.

The Application for an Injunction Against the Reconstruction Law—The Movement to be Strenuously Opposed by the Government.

From the New York Herald.

One of the effects of the Sharkey-Walker movement for the obstruction of the Reconstruction acts is likely to be a revival of the wholesale confiscation schemes favored by red-hot radicals. The latter regard the injunction application as simply a reappearance of the old treason, pro-slavery spirit in a new form, and declare that it must be crushed out immediately, or it will ripen into something dangerous to the peace of the republic. They urge that the only true crushing out policy is confiscation, which will effectually and forever "stamp out" the last vestige of Rebellion. The *Chronicle*, which is the organ of the Stevens-Chandler-Sumner party here, declares that "the Great Commoner's" proposed sweeping confiscation cure is not a mere threat, but "a sleeping lion in the path of treason;" and this sentiment is echoed by the ultra extremists. Prominent Southern men here proclaim that Sharkey's movement is not sanctioned by the people of the unreconstructed States, and that he is one of those busy, meddling people whose friendship is more disastrous than ten thousand enemies.

They say that, even should the Supreme Court declare the reconstruction laws unconstitutional, the South would be then in a worse condition than now, for it would be further off than ever from getting back into the family of States. Congress would not admit Representatives elected under the auspices of old Rebel State Governments, and worse reconstruction measures would be sure to be re-enacted.

It is the intention of the Government to resist to the utmost any entertainment of the injunction bill by the Supreme Court. The Attorney-General will oppose the motion for leave to file the bill next Friday, with all his known ability.

The Probability of a July Session of Congress—Effect of the Late Session on the Connecticut Election.

There is to be a general stampede of Senators after the adjournment of the present extra session of the Senate, without regard or reference to the proposed July session. Even those Senators who live beyond the Rocky Mountains propose to start for their homes at the earliest moment, unless it be in the case of some, as with General Nye, who have just returned to Washington after visiting their constituents. Members of the House are already scarce in Washington, and there is not the slightest expectation in any quarter that there will be anything like a quorum present in July. There are, of course, those who desire it, and who will be on hand; but they will only give themselves a journey for nothing. Certain Republican Senators declare that they have made and shall make no arrangements whatever with a view to attending the July session, believing that a meeting of Congress at that time would be full of mischief to the country and alarm to the people.

It is asserted that the late session was one of the most potent causes of Republican defeat in Connecticut, and that if, when Congress had performed its useful labors, it had had the good sense to have adjourned, there would have been no such result. The people, say such Senators, become apprehensive that Congress would, from sheer idleness, like some gathering of school boys, perpetrate some mischief; and that these fears but naturally resulted in a popular reaction. One Senator, of the Republican school, remarks thus:—"Congress needed a rebuke for such folly, and it has come."

The State of Georgia in the Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Leave will be asked, on the next motion day of the Supreme Court of the United States, to file the petition of the State of Georgia, asking that the President of the United States and the Military Commander of the District be enjoined and restrained from executing the act for the better government of the Rebel States, the object being, as in the Mississippi case, to test the constitutionality of that law of Congress.

Messrs. Charles O'Connor, of New York, and Jeremiah S. Black are already engaged, and will be associated with other counsel for the petitioner.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, April 8.—After reports from committees occupying an hour, and embracing unimportant local bills, the Senate resumed the consideration of the Annual Appropriation bill.

When the section

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Lecture Delivered by the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, at the Second Dutch Reformed Church, Seventh and Brown Streets.

SPECIAL REPORT FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

Rev. Dr. Talmage delivered yesterday evening the following lecture, which we give in full. The congregation, in point of numbers, surpassed all that had ever before assembled in the Second Dutch Reformed Church, at Seventh and Brown streets. The lecture was listened to with manifest interest, and embodied the views of all present. The reverend gentleman took the following text:—

Blessed art thou, O land, when thy king is the son of nobles, and thy princes eat in due season for strength, and not for drunkenness.—Ecclesiastes, 10: 17.

The morals of the governed seldom rise higher than the virtue of those who govern. A Henry the Eighth makes impurity popular and national. A Wilberforce in Parliament is a perpetual elevation to an empire. Sin, epauletted and starred, comes to respect and canonization. Vice elevated is popularized. Malarias ascend from the marshes, and float upward and away: but moral distempers descend from the mountain to the plain. Five Points and Bedford street disgust the world with the bestiality of sin. But a French court, an impure Congressiona ldelegation, put a premium upon crime.

The most of the vices of the world are kingly exiles. They once had a throne, but being driven out, came down in tattered robes of royalty to gain the hospitality of the humble and insignificant. This principle is yet to be appreciated as applied to city governments. We are all interested in national politics. When the great Presidential election comes off, every patriot feels he must be at the ballot-box. We are all interested in the question of national reconstruction, read all the Congressional enactments, count the number of vetoes, and begin already to wonder who will sit next in the Presidential chair. But it is high time that this country began to study the character of city government. I consider that as the more important question now. Make our cities right, and the nation will be right. The fate of cities always decides the fate of nations. Many of the world's cities have wrought mightily for the world's welfare. They have been the birthplaces of civilization. In them popular liberty first lifted its voice. Witness Genoa, Pisa, and Venice. The entrance of their representatives into the legislatures of Europe was the death-blow to feudal kingdoms.

They are the patronizers of art and learning. Architecture, pointing to its St. Peter's, St. Paul's, and St. Mark's; literature boasting of its British Museum at London, its Royal Library at Paris, and its Vatican at Rome. Cities wield the world's sceptre. Africa was Carthage. Greece was Athens. England is London. France is Paris. Italy is Rome. I repeat, *make our cities right and the nation will be right.* Yet some of the Governments of our cities have, considering their capacity, surpassed in corruption our State and national Legislatures. Can nothing be done? With the mightiest of all weapons in our land—the Gospel of Christ—shall no effort be made for the rectification of municipal Governments? I am in sympathy with those who are opposed to the carrying of politics into religion; but I tell you that our cities will not be purified until we carry religion into politics.

The character of our city rulers will have great influence upon all the higher interests of our city. I will classify some of those interests: First, commercial ethics feel the pressure of this influence. When the officials of any city wink at fraud, and have neither censure nor arraignment for glaring dishonesties, commercial honor is weakened. Every store, shop, warehouse, and bazaar in a city feels the moral character of its City Hall. An unprincipled mayoralty, dishonest attorneys, a court susceptible of bribes, will, in any city, be a perpetual license to trickery. But officials faithful to their oaths, good laws promptly executed, vigilance in searching out all crime, are the highest protection to bargain makers. A merchant standing in his counting-room may, through disgust, refuse to have anything to do with municipal politics; but there is not an insignificant cause in the City Councils which does not directly or indirectly affect him. What kind of Alderman issues the writ? What kind of Constable makes the arrest? What style of Attorneys offer the plea? What type of Judge charges the jury? What manner of Sheriff executes the sentence? are questions which will yet squarely strike the centre of his counting desk. Likewise are all the *educational interests* of the city affected by the character of our rulers. The seventy-seven thousand children in our schools must feel the moral or immoral, intelligent or ignorant, character of the Board of Control. Is it nothing to the people to know that, to a certain extent the public school interests of this city are decided at the caucuses which, in some wards of the city, meet in low places, filled with whisky and ignorance, to make nominations for places of trust? And that some persons who hold great influence in the management of our public schools can hardly write their own names?

Likewise the domestic circle feels the touch of official morals. When our city government, as at this time, allows, in the face of all decency, such a multitude of grog-shops and gambling hells, and, through fear of losing political influence, winks at so many of these festering abominations that are smiting with death so many of our fathers and brothers and sons, it is high time that our home interests make imploration. I have carried in my pocket for two years a copy of a legislative enactment which I will now read:—

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That from and after the first day of April next it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to sell, trade, or barter in any spirituous or malt liquors, wine or cider, on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, or for the keeper or owner of any hotel, inn, tavern, ale-house, beer-house, or other public house or place, knowingly to allow or permit any spirituous or malt liquors, wine or cider, to be drunk on or within the premises or house occupied or kept by such keeper or keepers, his, her, or their agents or servants, on the said first day of the week.

Section 2. Any person or persons violating the provisions of the foregoing section shall for each and every offense forfeit and pay the sum of $20, one half of which shall be paid to the prosecutor, the other half to the Guardians of the Poor of the city or county in which the suit is brought; or in counties having no Guardians of the Poor, then to the Overseer of the Poor of the township, ward, or borough in which the offense was committed. To be recovered as debts of like amount are now by law recoverable in any action of debt brought in the name of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Who ever heard of this law being executed? What rumseller of Philadelphia ever lost his license for selling on Sunday? There has not been enough stamina in our city Government to execute this law, which would have hindered immense wretchedness and sin. Why has not this law been executed? Because it would interfere with the next election. *In the name of God, I impeach our city authorities for not having executed that law!* I contend, further, that all the religious influences of this city are affected by the condition of official morals. In all our great cities there is a work of purification to be done by municipal authority that has never been done. The Church of God, unaided, has to contend with great evils which the law ought to smite down. While city governments should not relax their energies in the detection and arrest of crime, they need to put forth a thousand-fold more energy in drying up the causes of crime. The Church of God asks no pecuniary aid from political power, but it does ask that, in addition to the gigantic inquities of the world, we shall not be obliged to contend with official negligence.

The time has come for Christian people to arouse themselves and seize the helm before piratical demagogues have swamped the ship. The Christian reformers of New York city years ago warned the people of the corruption of their city government. Heed was not taken. The government of that city has sunk until their present delegation in Congress are an honor to them. Let some of the anxiety which so long has been watching our national perplexities be concentrated on the welfare of the 700,000 people that crowd this great city. Some of our purest and best men are now holding official posts of honor in our midst, and they are the few righteous men who, I hope, will, under God, save the city. But there have come up into high positions in our midst a swarm of vermin. You can see them standing in and around our City Hall every day—a bloated, pointed, wheezing crew, that are the disgust of all good people. In the revolution of the party wheel they have been turned up. They electioneered hard at the polls, and crumbs of some kind must be thrown to them, or they would "get mad" and change their politics. I have been told by attorneys and councillors that it is next to impossible to get an executive to do its work, because many of the officials are willing to take a bribe for postponement or delay. You have only to look at the men who preside at the elections in many of the wards of the city to see how utterly demoralized is our city politics. He who goes to the polls must run a horrible gauntlet. What with the rum and blaspheming the elections are intolerable. If I did not feel it my duty before God to go and vote, I would not be seen at the polls.

Poor men holding sub-offices, with small salaries, are assessed outrageously to carry the elections. The man says:—"I cannot afford to pay that assessment. I have now hardly enough salary to support my family." "Well," says the partisans, "if you wont pay the assessment, then you can go out."

In New York city the Board of Education became so corrupt that investigation was made. A girl came on crutches to testify, and said that she had paid $75 to officials for the purpose of keeping her position, in which she received the sum of $300 a year. Outrages equal to that, in different departments, have disgraced our own city. I demand, in the name of the highest moral and religious interests of this city, that you who have stood aloof, offered no earnest voice and put forth no strong hand, now arise in the might of God and save the city. It is your fault that things are so bad, for if you had put forth a persistent effort you might have made them better. That man who merely goes to the polls does not do his duty. It is not the ballot-box that decides the elections; it is the caucus. If the primary meetings of the two parties make unfit nominations, the ballot-box has no power except to decide between two thieves. There never has been a more thorough illustration of the ignorance and unholy prejudice still reigning in the high places of our city, than the fact that this city has so long been disgraced by the expulsion of colored people from the cars. I thank God that what our city authorities would not do, our State Legislature has done; and instead of the writing on the solitary car "Colored people admitted," our Legislature has written on the front and sides and back of all the cars, "Colored people to be unmolested." What a commentary upon the condition of things when it was necessary for the State to do this work, which our city should have done so long ago! While our corporations allowed in the cars men so intoxicated that they could not sit up, provided always they had seven cents, the minister of Christ, if he had a black skin, must stand on the platform, or walk, when there was not, perhaps, a white man in the car worthy to unloose the latchet of his shoe. What an intolerable place heaven will be to that fastidious Christian, if at last he should wake up in glory to find a black man on each side of him!

I have been waiting for somebody to get up and go out of the church at what I have said, for the prejudice on this subject is tremendous. Nevertheless, I could not help but express my satisfaction at the blotting out of this great municipal disgrace. From this time let us devote ourselves, by church organization and reformatory association, towards the elevation of the moral sentiment of the community. Get this right, and the men set up to rule in all departments of the city will be of the right kind. Municipal government is what the people make it. Let the people be Christianized and official authority will be Christianized. So long as good men, overcome by their feeling of disgust for partisanship, neglect to come forward and do their duty, RUM will make the nominations, RUM will control the ballot-box, and RUM will inaugurate the officials.

I would like to marshal all good men for the purification and salvation of the city. There is a vast population dropping into ruin, temporal and eternal, faster than the words fall from my lips. The grog-shops trap them. The gambling hells devour them. The low styles of club-houses destroy them. The houses of shame damn them. In the face of authorities that might exterminate them, nine-tenths of these great abominations stand in ghastly array to do their work, and defy God Almighty. Let us pray and preach and vote until another state of things shall come to pass. But I warn you beforehand that you may find it rough work.

If you are not impervious to criticism and are easily discouraged, you had better be careful how you rouse up these monsters of sin. While you will have the approval of all good men and honorable printing presses, you will be warned by the faint-hearted, and denounced by infamous newspapers, and cursed by all the polluted agencies of the city. I am aware since I began this series of sermons that, while I have by private letter and conversation and public journals in this and other cities of the land received approval and a God-speed in the work I have tried to do, yet I am also aware that I have roused up in some quarters acrimony the bitterest. I cannot help it. In the day when I was set apart by the laying on of the hands of the Presbytery, I pledged myself that I would declare the whole truth fearless of the consequences, and whenever I have seen something that ought to be said I have said it.

The King at one time was insulted by the preaching of Hugh Latimer, and demanded an apology. The latter promised to make the apology on the next Sabbath. When that day came the King was in his place in the chapel. The preacher exclaimed:—"Bethink thee, Hugh Latimer, that thou art in the presence of thine earthly king, who can destroy thy body. But bethink thee, also, Hugh Latimer, that thou art in the presence of the King of heaven and earth, who can destroy both body and soul forever. O King! cursed be thy crimes!" Noble example for men everywhere to speak the truth. You and I remain here but a little while. Soon you will not sit there, nor will I stand here.

Before the throne of God we must meet the 700,000 people of Philadelphia. What if your hand has been idle and my pulpit has been still? I stand before many who have for a long while been contending against public iniquities. Hold on a little longer! On one occasion, when the French army was hard pressed, Napoleon sent word to his Marshal, asking him to maintain his position for two hours longer. The messenger arrived, and found the Marshal seated in exhaustion, nigh unto death, after forty hours of terrific contest. The Marshal replied to the messenger, "Tell the Emperor I will hold out two hours, four hours, or twenty four hours, if it be necessary to save the French army." And cannot you, who have been fighting the battles of God perhaps a score of years, maintain your position until we shall get the victory?

I have had several motives in preaching these sermons. Showing up of the evils of the city in such a light, that the people would rise up for their extirpation; and another, to warn the pure against the dangers of contamination. I see young men here to-night, from whose lips has never escaped a blasphemy, whose feet have never walked in polluted places. If they had kept a diary of all their whereabouts for the last five years, they would not be afraid to show it to their mother or sister. I have preached to some such young men upon the power of temptation. Moreover, I have tried to show the dissolute the evils of their way, to call them up to Christian integrity. No man, however abandoned, can say, "I received no invitation to a higher life!" To them I have called, for them I have prayed, and over their returning steps I have rejoiced, and to-night I tell such, that, though you may be polluted with all crimes, and smitten of all leprosies, and fired with the most depraved passions, and have not been before in this church for thirty years, that you may this moment have set upon your brow, now hot with infamous practices, and besweated with exhaustive indulgences, the flashing coronet of a Saviour's forgiveness.

Oh! you say, "You do not know where I have been nor what I have done, nor how vile a sinner I have been, or you would not make me such an offer as that!" I answer you by telling you a story of St. Theresa. She had come down to utter poverty. She had but two pieces of money left. She jingled them in her hand, and said:—"Theresa and two sous are nothing: but Theresa, two sous, and God are all things!" And I say to you, the wanderer from God, that a sinner and his sins are worse than nothing—but a sinner and Christ and the Cross and Heaven are all things!

Who is that coming yonder? Who is it coming thus? I know his step! Look all ye people of God! Out of the windows of heaven let the angels look! Who is it? A *prodigal*, coming to his father's house. Welcome! Let us go out to meet him! Bring out the best robe and put it on him. From crystal chalices of light let the angels of God drink to the soul's rescue! The dead is alive again—the lost is found. Hallelujah! Hallelujah!

Pleased with the news, the saints below
In songs their tongues employ,
Beyond the skies the tidings go,
And Heaven is filled with joy.

Nor angels can their joy contain,
But kindle with new fire—
"The sinner lost is found," they sing,
And strike the sounding lyre.

"Blessed be the Lord God of Israel from everlasting to everlasting, and let the whole earth be filled with His glory! AMEN! AND AMEN!"

FINANCIAL.

QUARTERLY REPORT

OF THE

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

PHILADELPHIA, April 1, 1867.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts:—		
Commercial paper	$284,562'14	
Demand Loans	77,500'00	$361,762'14
Banking-House and Fixtures		77,874'85
Current Expenses and Taxes		23,481'58
Premiums		26,877'33
Revenue Stamps		1,010'32
Due from National Banks		242,313'26
Due from other Banks		10,068'99
U. S. Bonds deposited with Treasurer of U. S. to secure circulation		300,000'00
U. S. Bonds on hand		600'00
National Bank Notes		24,876'00
Fractional Currency		3,915'13
Legal-tender Notes	$171,823'00	
Compound Interest Notes	120,000'00	291,823'00
Total		$1,664,602'80

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in		$500,000'00
Circulating Notes Outstanding		417,500'00
Individual Deposits	$513,840'94	
Due to National Banks	186,166'70	
Due to other Banks and Bankers	1,917'73	$761,925'37
Profits		45,177'43
Total		$1,664,602'80

I, JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier of the National Bank of the Republic, of Philadelphia, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOSEPH P. MUMFORD,
4 26t CASHIER.

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JAY COOKE & Co.,

112 AND 114 S. THIRD ST., PHILADA.,

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IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

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C. D'INVILLIERS & CO.
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FOR SALE IN SUMS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, BY

E. V. MAITLAND & CO.,

Stock Commission Brokers,

4 8 1w] NO. 15 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

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DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

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BARKER, BROS. & CO.
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NEW STATE LOAN.

THE NEW 6 PER CENT. STATE LOAN,

FREE FROM ALL TAXATION,

Will be furnished in sums to suit, by

COCHRAN & GOWEN,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

4 3 1m] NO. 111 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

NEW STATE LOAN

FOR SALE.

NO COMMISSION CHARGED.

STERLING, LANE & CO.,

4 5 12tr NO. 110 SOUTH THIRD ST.

7 3-10s,

ALL SERIES,

CONVERTED INTO

Five-Twenties of 1865,

JANUARY AND JULY.

WITHOUT CHARGE.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

4 2 tr No. 40 SOUTH THIRD St.

AUGUST

SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES,

CONVERTED WITHO CHARGE

INTO THE

NEW FIVE-TWENTY GOLD INTEREST BONDS.

Large Bonds delivered at once. Small Bonds furnished as soon as received from Washington.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

2 4 1l NO. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

NATIONAL

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC

Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL, $500,000—FULL PAID.

DIRECTORS.

Jos. T. Bailey,	William Ervien,	Sam'l A. Bispham,
Edw. R. Orne,	Osgood Welsh,	Fred. A. Hoyt,
Nathan Hilles,	B. Rowland, Jr.,	Wm. H. Rhawn.

PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN.

CASHIER,
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD. [1 31 2m

INSTRUCTION.

THE GREAT NATIONAL TELEGRAPHIC AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE,

No. 710 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

This Institution is now open for Educational purposes. The outfit is perfect—furniture throughout being entirely new.

THE TELEGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT

Is under the control of Mr. Park Spring, who, as a most complete and thorough operator, is unqualifiedly endorsed by the entire corps of managers of the Western Union Telegraphic line at the main office in this city. Twenty-one instruments in constant operation.

THE LADIES' TELEGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT,

In comfort and elegance, equals any Drawing-room in the city. Opportunities for study are here afforded that are unequalled.

THE COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT

Is under the especial care of Mr. T. C. Search, an experienced accountant, and late Professor of Accounts in a prominent Business College of this city. A full corps of Teachers always in attendance.

UNPARALLELED OFFER.

We will refund the entire charge of tuition to any pupil who may be dissatisfied with our instruction after having given two weeks' faithful labor in either Department.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

TERMS PREVIOUS TO MARCH 1, 1867.

Full Course, time unlimited	$35
Telegraphing, three months	40

Positions Guaranteed.
Day and Evening Instruction.
2 11 mwf 6m JACOB H. TAYLOR, President

THE NEW BANKRUPT LAW

E. H. THARP

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW,

No. 3 S. THIRD Street,

Will devote special attention to the prosecution of VOLUNTARY and COMPULSORY proceedings in BANKRUPTCY,
AGENCIES in all the large cities in the United States. 3 9 1m

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of

FURNITURE,

Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS,
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS,
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH,
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH,
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS,
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc, etc.

P. P. GUSTINE,
3 13 N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC.

Manufacturer of all kinds of

LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,

PHILADELPHIA. 3 15

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BARGAINS.

To close the estate of the late

JOHN A. MURPHEY,

Importer and Dealer in

House-Furnishing Goods,

NO. 922 CHESNUT STREET,

Between Ninth and Tenth, South Side, Philadelphia

His Administrators now offer the whole stock at prices below the ordinary rates charged. This stock embraces every thing wanted in a well-ordered household:—Plain Tin Ware, Brushes, Wooden Ware, Baskets, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Iron Ware, Japanned Ware, and Cooking Utensils of every description.

A great variety of SHAKER GOODS, BIRD-CAGES, etc. etc., can be obtained on the most reasonable terms.

GENUINE ARCTIC REFRIGERATORS AND WATER COOLERS.

A fine assortment of PAPIER-MACHE GOODS.

This is the largest retail establishment in the city in Philadelphia, and citizens and strangers will find to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing.

NOTE.—Our friends in the country may order by mail, and prompt attention will be given. [11 1 tuthstf

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

PAINTING.

THOMAS A. FAHY,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,

(Late Fahy & Bro.)

No. 31 North THIRD Street,

Above Market.

OLD BRICK FRONTS done up, and made to look equal to the finest press brick. Samples at the shop. City and country trade solicited. 3 11

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.

Have opened, at their NEW STORE,

N. W. Cor. Eleventh and Chesnut,

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

OF

WHITE GOODS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
VEILS, ETC. ETC.,

Of Superior Quality, at LOW PRICES.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

5-20s 5-20s

McCAULEY, HOWLETT & Co.,

PATENT MACHINE

PAPER BAG AND FLOUR SACK

MANUFACTURERS AND PRINTERS,

NO. 520 COMMERCE STREET.

Satchel-bottom 49 lbs. Flour Sacks.
12½, 24½, and 49 lbs cream. No. 1 and No. 2 drab.
No. 1 Manilla from ¼ to 25 lbs, full size.
No. 2 " ¼ to 25 lbs, "
Wrapping, " ½ to 10 lbs, "
White, " ½ to 5 lbs, "
" ½ to 25 lbs, Philadelphia size.

Special attention is called to the superior quality and great variety of our manufactures, adapted to the various wants of Millers, Grocers, Druggists, Seedsmen, Confectioners, etc. etc. Orders for printed bags promptly attended to, and a liberal discount made to the trade. 3 7 thstuim

HASTINGS'S

COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPTHA

CURES

COUGHS AND COLDS.

GIVE IT A TRIAL.

For sale by all first-class Druggists.

DYOTT & CO., AGENTS,

3 8 1m No. 232 North SECOND Street.

FRENCH STEAM

SCOURING.

ALBEDYLL, MARX & CO.,

NO. 132 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET

AND

NO. 510 RACE STREET. 31 mwf

WM. D. ROGERS,

CARRIAGE BUILDER,

Manufacturer of First-Class Carriages

ONLY.

NOS. 1009 AND 1011 CHESNUT STREET,

3 21 fmw2m PHILADELPHIA

CONSUMPTION CURED.

USE HASTING'S

COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPTHA.

SOLD BY

DYOTT & CO., AGENTS,

3 8 1m No. 232 North SECOND Street.

LETTER FROM THE FRENCH CAPITAL.

[SPECIAL EVENING TELEGRAPH CORRESPONDENCE.]

PARIS, March 26.

Wanderings Through the Exhibition.

As the doors of the Exhibition are now closed against those who have not any "direct business on the premises," only a few, such as draughtsmen, newspaper reporters, and the like, are permitted to intrude upon the workmen now laboring night and day to get everything ready by the opening day, which is to be on the 1st of April. We hear that everything is in such a backward state that there is to be no opening ceremony. As we happen to belong to the privileged class who are admitted into the vast enclosure in the Champ de Mars, we will put our readers *au courant* of what is being done there at the present moment.

Amongst those articles of an ornamental character which will perhaps attract much notice, are the aquaria. All those who have eyes to see in Paris must have remarked that aquaria, large and small, are very much in vogue just at the present moment. Anybody with the least pretensions to fashion must nowadays have at least one or two aquaria to ornament their drawing-rooms.

The aquaria, constructed for the most part in one park of the Champ de Mars, will not only afford much amusement to the million, but will at the same time be of great importance as regards pisciculture. The aquarium which contains river fish is situated not far from the beautiful Jardin d'Hiver, under a mass of rockwork down which a multitude of cascades fall into a small lake below. The sea-water aquarium will be still more curious and interesting, as it will contain some very curious specimens of the inhabitants of the ocean. The latter aquarium will be daily supplied with water from the ocean, which will be brought from Cherbourg in two immense cistern called the *cruche* and the *filtre*.

The King of Portugal at the International Exhibition.

It is expected that many, if not all the crowned heads of Europe will spend some time in Paris during the Exhibition months. Those princes who seem to take a very lively interest in the World's Fair are the King of Portugal and the Comte de Flandres, brother to the King of the Belgians. Some most ridiculous stories are being circulated relative to the price that his Portuguese Majesty is to pay at he Hôtel de Bristol, in the Place Vendôme. The price named for the hire of the first floor of the above-named hotel is 700 francs per diem! Without doubt the proprietor would be delighted to have a few customers with such liberal views. But the fact is that his Majesty has taken the *rez de chaussée* (ground floor), the *entresol* (an apartment on the ground floor), and the whole of the rooms on the second floor, for less than the third part of the sum above mentioned.

There seems to be no foundation for the report that the Comte de Flandres has taken a great part of the Grand Hotel. All those whose occupation in the French capital is to earn money, hope to make a golden harvest during the exhibition months. Let us hope that many will not be doomed to disappointment. But the prices now being asked by lodging-house keepers for apartments of every kind are so absurd, that it will be the means of keeping many away.

A New Raphael in Paris.

The diministration of the Museum has just placed another Raphael in the great Gallery of the Louvre. The history of the picture, which was engraved in the seventeenth century, as one belonging to the royal collection, is extremely curious. It was in such a bad state that the appraisers of the Museum declared it to be of no value in the inventory they drew up at that period. The Duke de Maillé, having asked Louis XVIII to give him a picture for his church, his Majesty could think of nothing better than this condemned Raphael. The priest, however, found it in too bad a state to be put into the church, and returned it to the Duke, who had it thrown into his garret. His grace dying under Louis Philippe, the picture was sold by auction, together with other furniture, and knocked down to a picture dealer for 19 francs. The civil list nevertheless claimed it as unalienable national property, and a long lawsuit ensued, which ended before the Cour de Cassation. The dealer was forced to return the picture, on receiving back his 19 francs; and, out of spite, he took out all the paint, which was a fresh cause of deterioration. At length the picture returned to the lumber room of the Museum of the Louvre in a pitiable state, riddled with holes in certain parts, and yet beautifully preserved in certain others. M. Williams, a well-known Belgian painter, has been several years engaged in the task of cleaning the picture, and has eventually succeeded beyond expectations. The painting is now in excellent condition. The beard of St. John has not been touched, nor the landscape either. There is a repetition, by Raphael himself, of this picture at Florence, but the Paris copy is far superior. It has been in France ever since the time of Francis the First, for the canvas is stamped with the name of a lady who died in 1526.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICABLE ARTICLES OF ORDNANCE.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, March 15, 1867.

There will be sold at public auction to the highest bidders, at noon, THURSDAY, the 11th day of April, 1867, at the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, a lot of old and unserviceable articles of Ordnance, embracing Shot and Shell, about seven hundred (700) Carbines, breech loaders, about twenty-five hundred (2500) Muskets, rifled and smooth bore, Gun Carriages and other Stores.

The articles will be sold in lots.

Terms, one-half cash in Government funds, to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterwards, during which time the articles must be removed from the yard, otherwise they will revert to the Government.

H. A. WISE,
Chief of Bureau.

3 18 1 A11

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. Corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally,
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000·00
129,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan 1881	136,800·00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,508·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempts)	126,562·50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	54,700·00
66,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	64,620·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250·00
25,00	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantees)	20,750·0
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,040·00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,150	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258·25
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950·00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000·00
195,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens on City Property	195,900·00
$1,045,650 par.	Market value,	$1,070,230·75
	Cost, $1,030,532·05.	
	Real Estate	86,000·00
	Bills receivable for Insurances made	27,637·20
	Balance due at agencies,—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued interest, and other debts due to the Company	33,923·90
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5,173. Estimated value	2,930·00
	Cash in Bank $811.102·26	
	Cash in Drawer 447·14	
		$1,540·00
		$1,407,321·55

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	Henry Sloan,
Edmund A. Souder,	William G. Boulton,
Theophilus Paulding,	Edward Darlington,
John R. Penrose,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvaine,
George G. Leiper,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Hugh Craig,	A. B. Berger, "
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morcan, "
Jacob Riegel,	George W. Bernardou.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8‡

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:

NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1867, $2,553,146·13.

Capital	$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus	946,713·98
Premiums	1,206,432·15
UNSETTLED CLAIMS. $27,431·78	INCOME FOR 1866, $326,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER $5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Filler,
Samuel Grant	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
George W. Richards	Peter McCall,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas Sparks.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. MCALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [3 18 1 12 3‡

BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK

MUTUAL.

CAPITAL, $125,000—PAID UP.
ACCUMULATION, $500,000

Cash Dividend in 1867, Forty per Cent.

CHRISTIAN W. BOUCK, President.
RICHARD H. HARDING, Secretary.

E. BRAINARD COLTON, General Agent for Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey, N. E. corner of SEVENTH and CHESNUT streets, second story front office, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA REFERENCES.

Morton McMichael, Mayor.
A. B. Cooley & Co., No. 214 Delaware avenue.
Wm. H. Gatzmer, President Camden & Amboy R. R.
James Ross Snowden, late Director Mint. [223

A. G. B. Hinkle, M. D., Medical Examiner.

A FEW GOOD SOLICITORS WANTED FOR THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 33 S. FOURTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents of all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $1000, or giving $16 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.

DIRECTORS.

L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Com. National Bank
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 227 and 229 Dock street.
James M. Conrad, firm of Conrad & Walton, No. Market street.
Enoch Lewis, late Gen. Superintendent Penna. R.R.
Andrew Mehaffey, S. W. corner of Third and Walnut streets.
G. C. Franciscus, Gen. Agent Penna. R. R. Co.
Thomas K. Peterson, No. 3036 Market street.
W. W. Kurtz, firm of Kurtz & Howard, No. 25 S. Third street. 1 8‡

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22d., 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both classes Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms

Term Policies. Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN
RICHARD WOOD,	WM. C. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY,	WILLIAM HACKER,
CHARLES F. COFFIN.	
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.	ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner.	J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.

7 27‡

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

ASSETS, JANUARY 8, 1867, $1,763,267·33.

INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	William Cummings,
Richard D. Wood,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
S. Morris Wain,	John P. White,
John Mason,	Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25‡

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(No. 639)
N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS.
PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $300,000.
INCOME FOR 1866, $103,934.
Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866, $47,000,

Of which amount not $3000 remain unpaid at this date.

$150,000 00 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Craven,	Silas Yerkes, Jr.,
Furman Sheppard,	Alfred S. Gillett,
Thomas Hockellar,	N. B. Lawrence,
John Supplee,	Charles I. Dupont,
John W. Claghorn,	Henry F. Kenney,
Joseph Klapp, M. D.	

THOMAS CRAVEN, President
A. S. GILLETT, Vice-President.
2 22fmw‡ JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary

STRICT ECONOMY IN MANAGEMENT

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET,
Commenced Business 7mo. 24, 1865.

Organized to extend the benefits of Life Insurance among members of the Society of Friends. All good risks of whatever denomination solicited.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Med. Examiner
JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.

This Company, in addition to the security arising from the accumulation of premiums, gives the insured the advantage of an actual paid-up Capital. ALL THE PROFITS OF INSURANCE ARE DIVIDED AMONG THE INSURED.

Life Policies and Endowments in all the most approved forms.

Annuities granted on favorable terms. [2 22fmw3‡

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 310 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Deverenx,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.,	

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary 3 30‡

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for limited terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
M. B. Mahony	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton	Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK,
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4-inch
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK,
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING!
BUILDING LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING,
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING,
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING,
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING,
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRES SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES,
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS!
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY.
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS!
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST
SPRUCE JOIST
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11 22 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

F. H. WILLIAMS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
SEVENTEENTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS
OFFERS
A SUPERIOR STOCK OF
BUILDING LUMBER AND HARD WOODS
4 8 1mwlm] Suitable for the Spring Trade.

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT.
Successor to R Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand, a large and varied assortment Building Lumber. 5 24

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,
No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
1 25 3m CORNER OF RACE.

PAPER HANGINGS, SHADES, ETC

NEW SPRING STYLES

Philadelphia Wall Papers!!

HOWELL & BOURKE,

N. E. Corner FOURTH and MARKET,

MANUFACTURERS OF
PAPER HANGINGS
AND
CURTAIN MATERIALS.

1867. SPRING. 1867

WALL PAPERS.

F. NEWLAND & SON,

NO. 52 NORTH NINTH STREET,

3 22 fmw2m One door below Arch.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of WILLIAM SPOONER, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the second account of EDWIN SPOONER, WILLIAM SPOONER, Jr., and DAVID C. SPOONER, Executors and Trustees under the will of WILLIAM SPOONER, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the Accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, April 22, 1867, at 3 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 125 South SEVENTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

LEONARD MYERS,
4 6 mwfmt Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of JOSEPH PARKER, Deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle and adjust the account of Joseph Parker, Edward T. Parker, and John M. Ogden, executors of the last will and testament of Joseph Parker, deceased, and to report distribution of the Balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on TUESDAY, April 9, A. D. 1867, at twelve (12) o'clock M., at his office, No. 402 Walnut street, in the city of Philadelphia.

3 29 fmw5t* W. D. BAKER, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

ESTATE OF S. M. DUBS.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY FOR INSURANCE ON LIVES, ETC., Trustees for SUSAN M. DUBS, under the will of WILLIAM J. DUBS, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, April 17, 1867, at 1 o'clock P. M. at No. 304 WALNUT street, in the city of Philadelphia. JOHN CLAYTON,
4 5 fmw 3t* Auditor.

COAL.

GEO. A. COOKE'S COAL EMPORIUM
1314 WASHINGTON AV.

THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELEBRATED PRESTON, and the pure hard GREENWOOD COAL, Egg and Stove, sent to all parts of the city at $6·50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6·75.

Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 1314 S. THIRD Street; Emporium, No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 4 4‡

COAL! COAL! COAL!

J. A. WILSON'S
(Successor to W. L. Foulk.)
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL
FAMILY COAL YARD
NO. 1517 CALLOWHILL ST., PHILA.

Attention is called to my HONEY BROOK LEHIGH and RE-BROKEN SCHUYLKILL, both superior and unsurpassed Coal.

Coal and Preparations best in the city. 9 256m

R. W. PATRICK & CO.
NO. 304 N. BROAD ST.,
DEALERS IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL
HAZLETON, MAHANOY, EAGLE VEIN, AN RE-BROKER STOVE,

Always on hand, under cover, and free from DIRT SLATE. [8 25 8m w6m

ROOFING.

ROOFING

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS (FLAT OR STEEP) COVERED WITH JOHN'S ENGLISH ROOFING CLOTH,

And coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water-proof. LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years. LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with liquid which becomes as hard as slate. TIN, COPPER, ZINC, or IRON coated with Liquid Gutta Percha at small expense. Cost ranging from one to two cents per square foot. Old Board or shingle Roofs ten cents per square foot, all complete. Materials constantly on hand and for sale by the PHILADELPHIA AND PENNSYLVANIA ROOFING COMPANY. GEORGE HOBART,
11 2 6m No. 200 N. FOURTH Street.

ROOFING.

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS, FLAT OR STEEP COVERED WITH GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING CLOTH, and coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water proof.

LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years.

LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with Liquid Gutta Percha Paint, which becomes as hard as slate.

For TIN, COPPER, ZINC, and IRON ROOFS this Paint is the *ne plus ultra* of all other protection. It forms a perfectly impervious covering, completely resists the action of the weather, and constitutes a thorough protection against leaks by rust or otherwise. Price only from one to two cents per square foot.

TIN and GRAVEL ROOFING done at the shortest notice.

Material constantly on hand and for sale by the MAMMOTH ROOFING COMPANY.
BERKLESS & EVERETT,
1 21 6m No. 302 GREEN Street.

BARLOW'S INDICO BLUE.

PUT UP AT

WILTBERGER'S DRUG STORE,

NO. 233 NORTH SECOND STREET,

PHILADELPHIA,

Will color more water than four times the same amount of ordinary indigo.

IT IS WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

It is retailed at the same price as the imitation and inferior articles. 3 2 2m

T. STEWART BROWN,
S.E. Corner of
FOURTH and CHESTNUT STS.
MANUFACTURER OF
TRUNKS, VALISES, and BAGS suitable for European Travel.
(Formerly at 708 CHESTNUT ST.)

PROPOSALS.

PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 1139 GIRARD STREET, March 30, 1867.

Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., TUESDAY, April 9, 1867, for immediate delivery at the United States Storehouse, Hanover Street Wharf, properly packed and ready for shipment, of the following described Quartermaster's Stores, viz.:—

8 dozen Brass Case Locks (wardrobe), 3 inch,
4 dozen (each) Brass Desk Locks, 2 and 3 tumbler; 2½ inch and 3 inch.
150 lbs. Chrome Green in Oil, in 1, 2 and 5 lb. cans.
75 lbs. Chrome Green "Dry."
1 gross (each) Brass Butts, "Narrow," 3 in. and 3½ in.
1200 feet Window Glass, 300 10 x 12, 200 10 x 14, 100 10 x 16, 100 10 x 18, 100 14 x 18, 200 16 x 20, 200 18 x 24.
6 dozen each, Chest Handles, "flush," 3½ x 4½ in. and 3 x 4 in.
1 gross smooth Bastard Files, 6 doz. 12 in., 4 doz. 12 in., and 2 doz. 16 in.
350 gallons Spirits of Turpentine.
2 gross Packing Bottles, 1 gross 1 lb., and 1 gross ½ lb.
1 gross Bottle Corks, "good."
1 gross Vial Corks, "large."
300 lbs. Flaxseed Meal.
48 bottles Powell's Liniment, not "Embrocation."
400 gallons Coal Oil.
500 gallons Sperm Oil.
100 gallons Neats-foot Oil.
160 gallons Linseed Oil, "raw."
120 gallons Linseed Oil, "boiled."
40 gallons Olive Oil.
80 gallons Alcohol.
8 dozen Brushes, Paint, 6", "Clintons."
6 dozen Brushes, Paint, 5", "Clintons."
5 dozen Sash Tools, No. 8.
8 dozen Sash Tools, No. 6.
250 Corn Brooms.
350 Stable Brooms.
18 gross Files, "Handsaw," 3—3 in.; 3—3½ in.; 5—4 in.; 5—5 in.; and 2—5½ in.
75 lbs. Irish Glue, "light."
15,000 lbs. Nails, Cut—6000 10d.; 6000 3d.; 3000 6d.
50 lbs., each, Finishing Nails, 1½ in., 1¼ in., 1¼ in., and 1¾ in.
3 dozen Buck Saws.
2 dozen Chamois Skins.
12,000 lbs. White Lead, in Oil, "Lewis," 40 kegs—25 lbs.; 60 kegs—50 lbs; 80 kegs—100 lbs.
250 lbs. Putty, in 25-lb. kegs.
50 lbs. Red Lead, in Oil, 4 Kegs—25 lbs; 4 kegs 100 lbs.
100 lbs. Red Lead, "Dry," in 25-lb kegs.
44 gallons Copal Varnish, "Coach-body," extra.
84 gallons Copal Varnish, No. 1.
50 lbs. Terra Sienna, "Burnt in Oil," in 1 and 2-lb. cans,
50 lbs. Terra Sienna, "Raw in Oil," in 1 and 2-lb. cans,
50 lbs. Drop Black.
2 pieces Ticklenet, "Blue."
75 lbs. Why Lead, "Dry," in 5-lb. papers,
100 lbs. Black Paint, in 1, 2, and 5-lb. cans.
1 dozen Varnish Brushes, 2", "Oval,"

All of the above-named articles to be of the best quality, and to be subject to inspection.

Samples of the articles bid for must be delivered at this office twenty-four (24) hours previous to the opening of the bids.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures and residences must be appended to the guarantee and certified to as being good and sufficient security by the United States District Judge, Attorney, Collector, or other public officer.

The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed unreasonable, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

All proposals to be made out on the regular forms, in duplicate (which will be furnished on application at this Office), and conform to the terms of this advertisement, a copy of which must accompany each proposal.

Envelopes to be endorsed "Proposals for Quartermaster's Stores."

Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of the proposals.

By order of
Bvt. Brigadier-General G. H. CROSMAN,
Asst. Q. M. Gen. U. S. Army.
HENRY W. JANES,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster,
3 30 8t Bvt. Major U. S. Army.

PROPOSALS.

PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL LAND SCRIP FOR SALE.

The Board of Commissioners now offer for sale TWO HUNDRED AND TWNETY THOUSAND ACRES of Agricultural College Land Scrip, being the balance of the Scrip granted to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the endowment of Agricultural Colleges in this State.

Proposals for the purchase of this Land Scrip, addressed to "The Board of Commissioners of Agricultural Land Scrip," will be received at the Surveyor-General's Office, at HARRISBURG, until 11 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, April 10, 1867.

This land may be located in any State or Territory, by the holders of the scrip upon any of the unappropriated lands (except mineral lands) of the United States, which may be subject to sale at private entry. Each piece of scrip represents a quarter section of one hundred and sixty acres, is issued in blank, and will be transferable without endorsement or formal assignment. The blank need not be filled until the scrip is presented for location and entry, when the party holding it can fill the blank, and enter the land in his own name. Bids must be made as per acre, and no bids will be received for less than one quarter section.

The Scrip will be issued immediately on the payment of the money to the Surveyor-General. On all bids for a less quantity than forty thousand acres, one-third of the purchase money must be paid within ten days, and the remaining two-thirds within thirty days after notification of the acceptance of the bid or bids by the Board of Commissioners.

JACOB M. CAMPBELL,
Surveyor-General,
For the Board of Commissioners.
Harrisburg, February 27, 1867. [3 4 14 10

CLOTHING DEPOT, SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL, OFFICE OF EXECUTIVE AND INSPECTING OFFICER,

PHILADELPHIA, April 5, 1867.

Proposals will be received at the office of JOHN MCARTHUR, JR., Architect, No. 209 South SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, until 12 o'clock M., FRIDAY, April 12, 1867, for Rebuilding (including all work and materials) Two hundred and twenty (220) feet, of that portion of the wall enclosing the Schuylkill Arsenal, at Gray's Ferry road, starting at that road, and running west along the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The rebuilding to commence immediately; the cost of the whole work and the time in which it will be finished should be stated in the proposals, which should be accompanied by the guarantee of two responsible persons in the amount of $1000, that the bidder will enter into contract with good and sufficient security within five days after being notified of the award.

Plans and specifications of the work to be done can be seen at the office of John McArthur, Jr., where blank forms for proposals can be obtained. Also, at the office of the Assistant Quartermaster United States Army, No. 1139 GIRARD Street.

Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of the proposals.

By order of
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. G. H. CROSMAN,
Ass't Q. M. General U. S. Army.
HENRY W. JANES,
Capt. and A. Q. M., Bvt. Major U. S. A.,
4 5 6t Executive and Inspecting Officer.

PROPOSALS FOR CAVALRY HORSES.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, Md., April 2, 1867.

Sealed Proposals invited and will be received at this office until MONDAY, at 12 o'clock M., April 15, 1867, for the delivery in the city of Baltimore of one hundred (100) Cavalry Horses.

The Horses will be subjected to careful inspection before being accepted. They must be sound in all respects, well broken, in full flesh and good condition, from fifteen to sixteen hands high, from five to nine years old, well adapted in every way for cavalry purposes.

The ability of the bidder to fulfil his agreement must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, which guarantee must accompany the proposal.

The Horses must be delivered within twenty (20) days from date of acceptance of any proposal.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Payment to be made on completion of contract.

Bids will be endorsed "Proposals for Cavalry Horses," and addressed to the undersigned, Baltimore, Md.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
A. S. KIMBALL,
Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.
4 4 9t Depot Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, February 4, 1867.

Proposals will be received at the Office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Philadelphia, until the first day of May, 1867, inclusive (unless a satisfactory proposal should be received and accepted previously), from responsible parties desiring to contract with said Company for the establishment of a direct Line of Steamships between Philadelphia and Liverpool.

Blank forms of proposals, with detailed information, will be furnished upon application to

2 7 1§ 1 EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE
FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.

The steamship TONAWANDA will leave for the above port on Saturday, April 13, at 8 o'clock A. M., from the second wharf below Spruce street.

Through passage tickets sold and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad. WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. [4 1‡

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE
FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA.,
VIA HAVANA.

STAR OF THE UNION, 1202 tons, Capt. T. N. Cookson,
JUNIATA 1215 tons, Captain P. L. Roxie,

Will leave this port every two weeks alternately, touching at Havana for passengers going and returning.

The JUNIATA will leave for New Orleans April 12 at 8 o'clock A. M., from the second wharf below Spruce street.

THE STAR OF THE UNION will leave New Orleans April 13.

Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile, Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
4 1‡ No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at New Orleans, Creevy, Nickerson & Co.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE
FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The steamship PIONEER, 312 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on Saturday, April 13, at 8 o'clock A. M., from the second wharf below Spruce street.

Bills of lading signed at through

FOURTH EDITION

LATEST NEWS BY ATLANTIC CABLES

A PANIC IN FINANCIAL CIRCLES.

LONDON, April 8—2 P. M.—There is a feeling of distrust in financial and political circles, which has increased to a war panic. The Government has sent several ships of war to Cadiz, Spain, to enforce the British claims arising out of the seizure of the Tornado.

QUEENSTOWN, April 8—2 P. M.—The steamship Africa, Captain Anderson, from Boston on the 27th ultimo, arrived here to-day.

LIVERPOOL, April 8—2 P. M.—The steamer Malin, Captain McMickan, from New York on the 27th ultimo, arrived here yesterday.

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, April 8.

Effect of Senator Wilson's Speech.

The Virginia newspapers publish Senator Wilson's Petersburg speech with friendly comments. The Richmond *Whig* says:—"Senator Wilson's speech at Petersburg is clear, manly, and to the point. Its premises, doctrines, and conclusions are undoubtedly antagonized by the whole tenor of Southern thought and sentiment; but it is impossible to doubt the sincerity of one who speaks with so much frankness, and with such apparent conviction, and none will fail to award him credit for the speech."

The Richmond *Despatch* says:—"We publish a report of the speech made by Senator Wilson in Petersburg. It seems to us that no one ought to object to the spirit of his remarks. His declaration that he believed the South went to war in a 'wicked' cause is rather more candid than considerate; yet we would not have him suppress any of his real opinions.

"His candor in this respect entitles his averments to greater weight, that he does not desire that any man in the South should be disfranchised; that he hopes to see all disabilities removed even from our leaders in a short time; and that he has never legislated from unworthy motives, nor because of conscious hostility to his Southern brethren."

United States Marshal for Massachusetts.

Prominent Bostonians have telegraphed here urging the confirmation of General Andrews as Marshal, and the indications are that he will pass the Senatorial ordeal.

United States Senate—Extra Session.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Mr. Williams (Oregon) offered a resolution that the President of the Senate, at five o'clock next Wednesday, adjourn the present session of the Senate *sine die*.

Mr. Sumner (Mass.) objected to the present consideration of the resolution.

The President of the Senate appointed Mr. Johnson (Md.) on the Committee on Printing, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Riddle.

Mr. Willey (W. Va.) offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the Secretary of War be requested to communicate to the Senate copies of all deeds, conveyances, and other evidences of title, by which the United States have claim to any land, tenements, and water privileges at or near Harper's Ferry, in West Virginia, what parts thereof, if any, have been sold or transferred, and for what purposes, and whether there is any reason why any part of the lands, and tenements, and water privileges, unsold and undisposed of, should not now be sold.

On motion of Mr. Ramsey the Senate went into executive session.

The New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, April 8th, 2:30 P. M.—The *Post's* financial article says the loan market is easy, but active, at 7 per cent. Commercial paper is slow at 7 @ 8 for choice bills. Stocks are unsettled and Governments unsteady.

The following is the weekly bank statement:

	Increase.	Decrease.
Loans	.....	$819,937
Specie	$105,378	.....
Deposits	.....	4,618,981
Legal-tenders	.....	3,438,000

Fires.

BELFAST, Me., April 8.—The dwelling of A. G. Jewett, Mayor of this city, was burned to-day. The loss is not reported. There was an insurance of $10,000 on the property.

PETROLIA, C. W., April 8.—A bakery, owned by Jonathan Keith, was burned yesterday. Two of Mr. Keith's daughters, aged respectively eight and twenty-one years, perished in the flames.

Release of Fenians.

TORONTO, April 8.—One of the Fenian convicts, named Conners, has been released from the penitentiary at Kingston. Conners is a Canadian, and it is said his release is owing to a petition gotten up in the neighborhood where he resided.

HEARINGS BEFORE ALDERMAN BEITLER.—At the Central Station to-day, James Morgan was charged with swindling. He sold a piece of silk to G. Wagner, representing it to contain eighteen yards. On examining it, it was found to contain only fourteen yards. He was held in $800 bail for a further hearing.

James Swain had a hearing. He is a "professional," and has only been released from prison since the 5th of March. He was captured last evening in a doorway, near Front and Market streets, by watchman Davis. He was held in $2500 bail for a further hearing.

LOSSES BY FIRE.—The following are the amounts of losses by the burning of the stable at Front and Almond streets:—Arthur Nagent, $2000; George Stevedore, on stock, etc., $500; John Baisly, loss of horse and wagon, $700; I. Higgins, harness, $300; William Chandler, stock, $300; T. Devine, loss of horse, $500; P. McNulty, on stock, $500. The total loss of building, stock, fixtures, etc., will reach $6000. For particulars of the fire see inside sheet.

FALL OF A SCAFFOLD.—About 10 o'clock this morning a scaffold at Sixteenth and Master fell. William Jackson was precipitated to the cellar and badly bruised. He was removed to his home, Germantown Road and Norris street.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, April 8

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$400 City 6s, New	100⅝	300 sh St Nich C	b60 13-16
$400 do. New	100⅝	13 sh Minehill	57⅜
$1000 U S 7-30s, Au	105⅜	190 sh Penna R	53⅜
$1000 U S 10-40s, cp	98	580 sh Read R	b10 50⅜
$500 Sch N 7 p c b	84	100 do	50⅜
$140 Sch N 6s, '82	77⅞	10 do	50⅞
40 sh Lehigh N	55 54⅝		

SECOND BOARD.

$4000 City 6s, New	100⅞	$1500 U S 10-40s	98
$100 do. New	100⅝	100 sh Read R	b60 50⅜
$17000 Pa 5s, past due	100¼	400 sh Maple Shade	1
$4000 Pa R 1 m 6s	99	38 sh Cam & Am	130½

EYRE & LANDELL,

S. W. Corner of

Fourth and Arch Sts.

ARE OPENING NEW GOODS FOR SPRING OF

1867.

FASHIONABLE SILKS.
STEEL COLORED POPLINS.
MAGNIFICENT ORGANDIES.
NOVELTIES IN SHAWLS
HEAVIEST BLACK SILKS.
NEW GOODS DAILY. [3 6 wfm8m

J. CHAMBERS, NO. 816 ARCH STREET.

Novelties Opening Daily.
—Real Cluny Laces.
—Black Guipure Laces.
—Pointe Applique Laces.
—Pointe de Gaze Laces.
Thread Veils from $2·50.

WHITE GOODS.

—Marseilles for Dresses—Bargains.
—French Muslins, 2 yards wide, at 60 cents.
Shirred and Tucked Lace Muslins; India Twilled Long Cloth; Plaid, Stripe, and Plain Nainsooks; soft finish Cambric, 1¼ yard wide; Cambric Edgings and Insertions, new design, very cheap. 4 6 1m

NOTICE.—COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, of June Term, 1866. No. 84. In Divorce. AMALIA VOELKER vs. PHILIPP VOELKER. To Philipp Voelker, the above-named respondent—Sir:—The depositions of witnesses for libellant in the above case will be taken before E. K. NICHOLS, Esq., the Examiner appointed by the Court to take testimony in the above case, at the office of the subscriber, No. 513 N. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, on the 22d day of April, A. D. 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FRED. DITTMANN, Attorney for Libellant.
4 6 15t*

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT

HAVE JUST OPENED

One case All-wool Delaines, choice colors, at 37½ and 50 cents.
Double-width All-wool Delaines, 62½ and 69 cents.
Black All-wool Delaines and Black Alpacas.
French Percales, plain and figured.
Plain color Alpacas and Mohairs.
A new lot of Mixed Goods, suitable for Traveling Dresses.
A new lot of stripe and plaid Scotch Ginghams
American Ginghams; Delaines, and Calicoes.
Good quality black and white stripe Shirtings.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!

Soft finish Cambrics, Jaconets, and Nainsook Muslins.
Swiss Muslins and Victoria Lawns.
Plaid and Stripe Nainsooks.
Hair cord stripe and plaid Muslins.
White and Buff Pignas.
Marseilles, Honeycomb and Lancaster Quilts
Table Linens, Napkins, and Towels.
Scotch Diaper, Huckaback, and Russia Crash.
A cheap lot of 11-4 Linen Sheeting.
Best makes Shirting Linens.
Bargains in Hosiery and Gloves, Shirt Fronts, and Suspenders.
Jouvin's Kid Gloves, best quality imported.
Cambric Edgings, Insertings, and Flouncings.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, etc. etc.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Streets.

N. B.—Best quality Hoop Skirts. 10 22

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.

JUST RECEIVED, A FULL LINE OF

REAL LACE CURTAINS,

10-4, 11-4, AND 12-4 MARSEILLES QUILTS,

Which we will sell at prices LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.

ALSO,

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

WHITE GOODS.
SHEETINGS,
SHIRTINGS,
LINENS, ETC. ETC.

3 2 smw 8m]

AT THORNLEY'S!!!

NEW GOODS,
BEAUTIFUL GOODS,
FASHIONABLE GOODS,
DECIDEDLY CHEAP GOODS,
SILK GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
LINEN GOODS;
DOMESTIC GOODS,
WHITE GOODS.
GOODS FOR MEN,
GOODS FOR BOYS
GOODS FOR CHILDREN.

IN FACT,

THORNLEY'S,

N. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS,

Is a good place to buy DRY GOODS, because you are sure to get the worth of your money, and always a large Stock to select from.

"ONE PRICE CASH STORE."

THE FIVE STORY WHITE BUILDING.

Established in 1853. [3 16 3msp

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER

HAVE NOW OPEN

A LARGE AND ELEGANT DISPLAY

OF

SPRING STYLE

MANTILLAS, ETC.,

IN ALL SEASONABLE MATERIALS.

NOS. 450, 452 AND 454 N. SECOND STREET

4 6 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

AT THEIR NEW STORE,

N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut

HAVE NOW OPEN

TABLE LINENS AND CLOTHS,
NAPKINS,
TOWELS,
LINENS,
DIAPERS,
SHEETING MUSLINS,
ETC. ETC.,

Which they will sell at prices which cannot fail to give satisfaction.

GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.

V. E. ARCHAMBAULT,

N. E. Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, opened this morning, from auction—

Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 75c., 87c., $1, $1·25, $1·37, and $1·90. Ingrain Carpets, wool filling, 40c., 50c., and 62c. English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, only $1·75. Entry and Stair Carpets, 25c. to 75c. Rag Carpets, 45c. to 75c. Hemp Carpets, 35c. to 62c. Floor Oil Cloths, 60c. Window Shades, $1 to $5. Plain Window Holland, 25c. White Matting, 37c. to 50c. Red Matting, 40c. to 50c. Woolen Druggets, $1 to $1·80. Stair Oil Cloths, 25c. Spring Chintzes, 12c. to 20c. De Laines, 25c. Muslins, 11c. to 25c.

CHEAP STORE.

N. E. Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets.

OPENING.

NEW CLOAK STORE,

NO. 818 ARCH STREET,

Between Eighth and Ninth Streets, South Side.

The latest Spring Styles, in every quality of Cloth, at very low prices.

Ladies in search of NEW SPRING SACQUES should inspect our designs and assortment before purchasing elsewhere.

DAVIS' NEW STORE,

THE ARCH STREET CLOAK EMPORIUM,

3 18 mwf3m No. 818 ARCH Street.

PARIS.—AU PAGE, No. 16 RUE VIVIENN Bottom of the Court Yard, on the left, first floor. SPECIALTY FOR SILKS, MANTLES, HAUTES NOUVEAUTES

2 30t

DRY GOODS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

SILKS SILKS!

ANOTHER LOT OF THOSE CHEAP

SPRING SILKS

AT $1·00 PER YARD.

POPLINETTES, NEW SHADES, 65 CENTS.
MELANGE FOR TOURISTS, 75 CENTS.
CHINTZ FIGURED PERCALES.
PLAIN GROUND PERCALES.
FIGURED PIQUES, $1·00.

CLOTHS FOR LADIES' WEAR

UNRIVALLED ASSORTMENT.

FANCY CASSIMERES FOR BOYS.
FANCY CASSIMERES FOR MEN'S WEAR.
MIXED GOODS FOR BUSINESS SUITS.
FINE FRENCH CASSIMERES.
FINE FRENCH CLOTHS.

House-Furnishing Dry Goods.

BARNSLEY TABLE LINENS.
WIDE LINEN SHEETINGS.
PILLOW LINENS.
200 DOZEN NAPKINS AND TOWELS.
LINEN HUCKABACKS 25 CENTS.

COTTON GOODS.

6-4 UTICA SHEETING
10-4 WALTHAM SHEETING,
11-4 HUGUENOT SHEETING,
PILLOW MUSLINS,
FINE SHIRTINGS,

AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

NORTHWEST CORNER

EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.

1 11 smrp PHILADELPHIA.

229 FARIES & WARNER, 229

NORTH NINTH STREET,

ABOVE RACE,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

One case Water Twist Bleached Muslins, 20 cents per yard.
Bleached Muslins, 12½, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22, 25 cents, etc.
Yard-wide Bleached Muslin, 15 cents.
Pillow-case Muslin, 1¼ yard wide, 25 cents.
10-4 Bleached Sheeting.
Williamsville, Wamsutta, Semper Idem, Amoskeag, Forrestdale, Superior Shirting, etc. etc.
Best makes of Unbleached Muslins.

WHITE GOODS: WHITE GOODS!

FROM RECENT AUCTION SALES.

Nainsook Muslins, 31, 37½, 45, and 50 cents.
Plaid Nainsooks, 25, 31, 37½, 50 cents, etc.
Soft Finish Cambrics, 37½, 45, 50, and 60 cents.
Fine Victoria Lawns, 37, 45, 50, 60, and 65 cents.
Very fine Swiss Mulls, cheap.
Job lot Shirred Muslins, 75 cents, worth $1.
Very fine Striped Nainsooks.
Bargains in Linen Handkerchiefs from Auction,
Boys' Bordered Linen Hdkfs., 12½ cents.
Ladies' and Gents' Plain Linen Hdkfs.
Gents' Colored and Bordered Hdkfs., etc. etc.
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, etc.
All-wool and Domet Flannels, cheap.
Linen Shirt Fronts, our own make.
Delaines Calicoes, Black Alpacas, etc. etc.

FARIES & WARNER,

2 29] NO. 229 NORTH NINTH STREET.

PLAIN BLACK SILKS, $1·25.—

Plain Black Silks, $1·50.
Black Gro Grain Silks, $1·75 and $1·87½.
Black Gro Grain Silks, $2, $2·25, $2·50.
Black Gro Grain Silks, $2·75, $3 to $4.
Heavy Drap de Frances, $3 to $5.
THE BEST MAKES OF LYONS GRO GRAINS, $3 TO $9.
Plain Silks, choice shades, $1·65.
Plain Silks, all the choice shades, $1·75.
Colored Gro Grain Silks, choice shades, $2·25.
Rich Lyons Taffetas, choice shades, $3 to $6.
FINE SILK POPLINS

Of every variety and color in

LINE CHECKS, SOLID CHECKS, AND STRIPES.

MOHAIR POPLINS, 45 CTS.,

In Modes, Steel, Pearls, Taus, and Browns, for suits and walking dresses.

COLORED ALPACAS, 31 CTS. TO 75 CTS.

Travelling Dress Mixtures in great variety.

SOLID PLAID MOHAIRS, 37½ CTS.

Blue and White, Green and White, Brown and White, and Cherry and White cost 50c. to import.

Plaid English Poplins for suits at 31c.
Black and White Plaid Valencias, 25c.
Jones & Brothers' best Nainsooks, 31c. to 37c.
" " best 5-4 Cambrics, 50 to 87c.
" " best 4-4 Jaconets, 31c to $1.
Plaid Nainsooks and Cambrics, 25c. to 75c.
30 Pieces Fine French Muslins, 50c., worth 87c.
Corded Swiss, 40 inches wide, for working Tucked Waists by drawing the Cord, 75c.

4-4 SATIN STRIPE WHITE FRENCH PIQUES, 65 AND 75 CTS.,

A novelty, and equal to any English Piques in the market, $1 and $1·12½.

LIGHT CLOTHS FOR LADIES' SACQUES.

A great variety of Woollens for Men's and Boys' wear.

H. STEEL & SON,

14 Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH Street.

AT RETAIL.

POPULAR PRICES IN SILKS,
DRESS GOODS,
WHITE GOODS,
LINENS,
MOURNING GOODS,
CASSIMERES, AND HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

4 1 1m NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

DRY GOODS.

RE-OPENING OF

MYERS'

"New Mourning Store."

This Store has just been opened with a well-selected STOCK OF

MOURNING GOODS,

AT POPULAR PRICES.

Also, the largest and handsomest assortment of

MOURNING MILLINERY,

Ever offered in this city, manufactured expressly for this establishment.

NO. 1113 CHESNUT STREET,

"GIRARD ROW."

A. MYERS,

3 22 fmw2m Lately of New York.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

LARGEST OPENING OF THE SEASON.

P. A. HARDING & CO.,

No. 413 ARCH Street,

WILL OPEN

ON THURSDAY, April 11,

THE LARGEST VARIETY OF

STRAW GOODS

Ever Offered in this City, Comprising

1000 DOZEN OF LADIES', MISSES', AND CHILDREN'S HATS,

In all the newest styles and novelties of the season, together with

3000 BONNETS,

Of all the New Shapes.

P. S.—We invite the special attention of the Trade to our opening.

These Goods have been selected with great care, both from Foreign and Domestic Manufacturers.

Several shapes will be offered which are entirely new to this market. 4 6 4rp

SPRING STYLES BONNETS

OPENING THIS DAY.

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT Street.

3 25 2m

107 EIGHTH STREET 107

RIBBON STORE,

FOUR DOORS ABOVE ARCH STREET.

JULIUS SICHEL

Has just opened a fine assortment of MILLINERY GOODS for the ensuing Season, consisting of STRAW BONNETS AND HATS, the latest shapes and styles.

RIBBONS in all colors, widths, and qualities; the best assortment in the city.

Bonnet Silks, Satins, Velvets, and Crapes, all qualities and shades.

French Flowers, a superb assortment in the latest novelties.

Velvet Ribbons, black and colored, in all widths and qualities.

The best French and New York Bonnet Frames always on hand.

Bonnet Ornaments, Bugle Fringes, the handsomest styles; in fact, every article used in making or trimming a bonnet or hat.

The above goods are all selected with the best care, and will be sold at the lowest market rates to suit the times.

JULIUS SICHEL,

NO. 107 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,

FOUR DOORS ABOVE ARCH.

P. S. No trouble to show goods. 4 2 1m

MOURNING MILLINERY.

ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MOURNING BONNETS,

AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.

3 27 6m MAD'LLE KEOGH.

No. 726 CHESNUT STREET.

We open to-day a full and splendidly assorted stock of

FRENCH AND NEW YORK BONNET FRAMES

STRAW HATS,
STRAW BONNETS,
BONNET RIBBONS,
TRIMMING RIBBONS,
VELVET RIBBONS,
SILKS,
VELVETS,
LACES, ETC. ETC.

PARIS FLOWERS AND ORNAMENTS.

All of the latest and most approved styles, and at the lowest prices.

Please give us a call.

Country orders promptly and accurately attended to.

WEYL & ROSENHEIM,

3 29 1m No. 726 CHESNUT Street.

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 223 AND 231 SOUTH STREET

Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY.

Also, Silk Velvet, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers Flowers, Frames, etc. Ladies who make their own Bonnets supplied with the materials. 18

YOUNG LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SPRING MILLINERY OPENING, WEDNESDAY, April 10, 1867. MRS. NICHOLS,

4 8 2t*] No. 102 S. EIGHTH Street, below Chesnut.

MRS. M. A. KING WILL OPEN ON TUESDAY, April 9, a handsome assortment of PARIS MILLINERY, at No. 1100 CHESNUT Street. Also, a case of French Bonnets. 4 6 3t*

REMOVED.

JOHN THORNLEY,

INDIA RUBBER AND GUTTA PERCHA MANUFACTORY,

No. 503 CHESNUT STREET,

Above Fifth, North Side,

Opposite the Mayor's Office (formerly at No. 311), PHILADELPHIA.

MACHINE BELTING, STEAM PACKING, ENGINE HOSE,

And all other articles of Vulcanized India Rubber used for Mechanical and Manufacturing purposes. 4 1 1mrp*

AUCTION SALES.

PHILIP FORD, Auctioneer.

MCCLELLAND & CO (Successors to Philip Ford & Co.) AUCTIONEERS, No. 508 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1700 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, BALMORALS, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,

April 11, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1700 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc.

Also, Women's, Misses', and Children's wear, from city and Eastern manufacturers, to which the attention of the trade is called. [4 6 4t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,

April 9, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 1500 packages boots, shoes, balmorals, etc., of city and Eastern manufacture. Open for examination with catalogues early on the morning of sale.

Also, 200 cases men's and boys' hats and caps in large variety. [4 3 5t

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

We will hold a large sale of foreign and domestic dry goods, by catalogue, on four months' credit, and part for cash,

On Thursday Morning,

April 11, at 10 o'clock, embracing about 900 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles, in woollens, worsteds, linens, silks and cottons.

N. B.—Catalogues ready and goods arranged for examination early on the morning of sale. [4 5 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, CANTON MATTINGS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,

April 12, at 11 o'clock, will be sold by catalogue, on four months' credit list, about 200 pieces rich royal damask, Venetian, superfine and fine ingrain, Dutch hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, etc., embracing a choice assortment of superior goods, which may be examined early on the morning of sale. [4 6 5t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, ETC.,
April 9, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange.

THIRD STREET, No. 534, south of Callowhill street.
DILLWYN STREET, No. 346, Brick Factory.
NOBLE STREET, No. 125, Brick Dwelling.
NOBLE STREET, Nos. 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, and 123, Brick Dwellings.
NOBLE AND FRONT STREETS, Store and Dwelling.
FRONT STREET, No. 502, Bakery.
SIXTH AND MASTER STREETS, N. E. corner large and valuable Lot.
MASTER AND RANDOLPH STREETS, N. W corner, valuable Lot.
MARIA STREET, No. 445, Modern Dwelling.
OLIVE STREET, No. 1033, Modern Dwelling.
TWENTY-FIRST AND SUMMER STREETS, N W. corner, Store and Dwelling.
SIXTH STREET, No. 122, Valuable Store.
BROAD STREET, Valuable Building Lots.
JEFFERSON STREET, Valuable Lots.
GROUND-RENTS, $210 and $90 a year.
CARPENTER STREET, No. 407, Frame Dwelling.
TENTH AND BROWN STREETS, S. W. corner, Modern Dwelling.
TORRESDALE, Elegant Country Seat and Farm of 80 acres.
CHESNUT STREET, Valuable Lot.
MARKET STREET, No. 1920, Business Location.
MARKET STREET, No. 110, Store.
WALNUT STREET, No. 1225, Modern Residence.
BROAD STREET, above Arch, Building Lot.
CYPRESS STREET, No. 310, Brick Dwelling.
FOURTH STREET, No. 228, Valuable Dwelling.
FISHER'S LANE, Handsome Country Residence.
TWENTY-FIRST AND PINE STREETS, S. E. corner, Store and Dwelling.
BALTIMORE Avenue, No. 2012, Handsome Cottage.
WALNUT STREET, No. 1021, Valuable Lot and Dwellings. 4 5 3t

BANK AND OTHER STOCKS, LOANS, ETC.
On Tuesday, April 9,

At 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange:—

12 shares Reliance Insurance Co.
48 shares Second and Third Streets Passenger Railroad Co.
16 shares Steubenville and Indiana Railroad.
22 shares Anti-Incrustation Co.
100 shares Central Transportation Co.
8 shares Southern Transportation Co.
30 shares Empire Transportation Co.
150 shares Union Transportation Co.
$500 Huntingdon Broad Top Mine Loan, 7 per cent. May and November.
1 share Amateur Drawing Room.
25 shares Eagle Gold Mining Co.
1 share Philadelphia Library.
90 shares Steubenville and Indiana Railroad (Old Stock).
24 shares Camden and Atlantic Railroad.
3 shares Camden and Atlantic Land Co.
28 shares Camden and Gloucester Turnpike Co.
2 $500 First Mortgage 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of the Pennsylvania Mining Company of Michigan, due January 1, 1870.
400 shares Black Diamond Coal and Iron Co.

OIL AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

4500 shares Leading Creek Oil Co., of Ohio.
500 shares McClintock Oil Co.
2250 shares Shady Grove Oil Company.
200 shares Reinhard Oil Company.

PEWS.

Pew No. 151, Wall Pew, South Aisle, Church of Holy Trinity.

Full particulars in catalogues now ready. [4 5 3t

Sale at No. 1119 Spring Garden street.

VERY SUPERIOR FURNITURE, LACE WINDOW CURTAINS, ELEGANT BRUSSELS AND OTHER CARPETS, FINE CHINA AND GLASSWARE, ETC. ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,

April 9, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1119 Spring Garden street, by catalogue, [4 5 3t

May be examined on morning of sale at 8 o'clock.

Sale No. 2006 Mount Vernon street.

SUPERIOR FURNITURE, PIANO FORTE, TAPESTRY CARPETS, ETC.
On Wednesday Morning,

10th instant, at 10 o'clock, at No. 2006 Mount Vernon street, by catalogue. [4 5 4t

May be seen early on the morning of sale.

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS No. 127 S. FOURTH Street.

Sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Loans, etc., at Philadelphia Exchange, every Friday at 12 o'clock, noon. Our sales are advertised in all the daily and several of the weekly newspapers, by separate handbills of each property, and by pamphlet catalogues, one thousand of which will be issued on Wednesday preceding each sale.

REAL ESTATE, AT PRIVATE SALE.

REAL ESTATE SALE, April 12, will include—

THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 316 Monroe street. Gas, bath, etc. Sale absolute. Immediate possession.

VALUABLE BUILDING LOT, Liberty street, between Upland and Madison streets, Chester, 30 by 146 feet.

BUILDING LOT, on Factory street, Frankford, 112 feet front.

VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS, North Penn Village, Twenty-eighth Ward, Twenty-seventh street, between Emmett and Dauphin, 55 feet 4½ inches front by 110 feet deep. [4 5

REAL ESTATE.

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, Auctioneers.

DWELLING HOUSE, No. 2513 HAMILTON Street, On FRIDAY, April 19, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at Public Sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange,

All that certain two-story stone Messuage or Tenement, with two-story brick Back Buildings, and lot or piece of ground, situate on the north side of Hamilton street, between Twenty-fifth street and Callowhill street, beginning at a point 9 feet west from a corner of lois now or late of James James, extending thence along Hamilton street westwardly 15 feet, and running of that width at right angles to Hamilton street 60 feet 4 inches, including a 2½ feet wide alley, to be used in common with the adjoining lots, with the free and common use of a 9 feet wide alley or passage on the east side of the said described lot, leading into Hamilton street, and of the 2½ feet wide alley aforesaid.

One-half of the purchase money may remain on mortgage.

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, Auctioneers.

1t No. 127 S. FOURTH Street.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street.

AUCTION SALES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

B. SCOTT, Jr., will give his personal attention to sales of household furniture, at the residences of parties removing or breaking up housekeeping, on the most favorable terms.

CARD.—We are authorized to announce a special sale of fine French artistic bronzes, China, and bisque ornaments, alabaster urns, vases and figures, amarnao and agate vases, etc. etc., the importation of Messrs. Viti Bros. (late Vito Viti & Sons), to take place at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, in the course of a few days. This collection will embrace an unusual and fine one, and will be well worthy the attention of lovers of art and virtu. 4 5

M'CLEES & M'CANN'S CLOSING SALE OF MODERN PAINTINGS, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN.

To be sold without reserve, on account of retiring from the business,

B. Scott, Jr., will sell, without reserve,
On Thursday and Friday Evenings,

April 11 and 12, at 7½ o'clock, the entire collection of modern paintings belonging to Messrs. M'Clees & M'Cann, at their Art Gallery, No. 927 Chesnut street. Among the artists represented are

Edmund D. Lewis,	G. B. Atwood,
James Hamilton,	Briscoe,
W. Sheridan Young,	W. V. V. Bonfield,
W. H. Cooper,	George F. Bensell,
T. J. Fennimore,	Leonard,
W. E. Winner,	Laufont de Metz,

And others. [4 5 6t

The paintings are now on exhibition, free, day and evening, at the Gallery, No. 927 Chesnut street.

C. C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER Office No. 421 COMMERCE Street. 2 21 1

BY FURNESS, BRINLEY & CO., NO. 615 CHESNUT Street and No. 612 JAYNE Street.

AUCTION SALES.

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS No. 506 WALNUT Street.

Hold Regular Sales of REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.

Handbills of each property issued separately.

1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full description of property to be sold, as also, a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.

Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers, Ledger, North American, German Free Press, Inquirer, Evening Bulletin, German Democrat, Age, "Evening Telegraph," Press, and Legal Intelligencer,

SALE ON MONDAY, APRIL 15, will include—

MODERN FOUR-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE, No. 923 Clinton street.

DESIRABLE BUILDING LOT, north side of Thompson street, east of seventh street.

SPRING GARDEN STREET.—Valuable Building Lot, 36 by 171 feet through to Brandywine street, north side of Spring Garden street, 161 feet west of Eighteenth street, adjoining the new row of brown-stone residences.

MODERN FOUR-STORY BRICK STORE AND RESIDENCE, southwest corner of Tenth and Rodman streets.

TWO THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLINGS, Nos. 1002 and 1004 Rodman street.

TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 640 N. Seventh street.

VALUABLE LOT OF GROUND, northeast corner of Allegheny avenue and Second street.

FOURTEEN DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS, 19 by 102 feet each, North Broad street, corner of Susquehanna avenue.

TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 2025 Catharine street.

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS No. 240 MARKET STREET.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, RIBBONS, MILLINERY GOODS, HOSIERY GOODS, ETC.
By catalogue, on a credit,
On Wednesday,

April 10, commencing at 10 o'clock, comprising about 750 lots new and desirable goods, suited to present sales. [4 8 2t

LARGE POSITIVE SPECIAL SALE OF 500 PACKAGES AND LOTS OF BOHEMIAN GLASS AND FRENCH CHINA WARE, SILVER-PLATED WARE, ETC.,

Of the importation and by order of MESSRS. KITTEL, KLENGENBERG & CO., NEW YORK.

By catalogue, On Thursday,

April 18, 1867, at 10 o'clock.

This sale will comprise a full and very attractive assortment of entirely new goods, now landing from steamers, imported by the above firm for first-class city retail sales, and will be found well worthy the special attention of city and country retail and jobbing trade.

Particulars in future advertisements. [4 8 10t

BY THOMAS BIRCH & SON, NO. 1110 CHESNUT Street, above Eleventh Street.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANT ITALIAN VASES, FIGURES, STATUETTES, FAZZAS, SILVER-PLATED WARE, BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE, ETC.
(Imported by Zanuoni & Co.)
On Tuesday morning.

At 10 o'clock, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold without reserve, to close consignment, a large assortment of elegant mantel ornaments, comprising elegant alabaster, agate, Sienna and Bardiglio vases, of various sizes, and new and rich patterns; fazzas, card receivers, carved figures, and groups, etc. etc. Also, rich silver-plated ware, cutlery, Bohemian ware.

The goods will be open for examination on MONDAY with catalogues. [4 6 6t

Sale at No. 1110 CHESNUT Street.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SCHOMACKER PIANO FORTE, LARGE MIRROR, FINE CARPETS, FRENCH AND CANTON CHINA, SILVER-PLATED WARE, ETC.
On Friday morning,

At 9 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold the elegant furniture of a family declining housekeeping.

Particulars in a few days. [4 6 5t

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

JOHN C. ARRISON

AT THE OLD STAND,

NOS. 1 AND 3 NORTH SIXTH STREET

PHILADELPHIA

Would invite the attention of his friends and customers to his

LARGE AND SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT

OF

HOSIERY, GLOVES,

AND THE LATEST NOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

ALSO,

TO HIS IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRT,

Made of the best materials by hand, and warranted to fit and give satisfaction, or money refunded.

PRICES MODERATE. [1 22rp

CLOTHING.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

We have now the best assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

FOR BOYS

EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY.

A large assortment of

Fancy Coatings and Cassimeres

FOR GENTLEMEN TO ORDER FROM

F. A. HOYT & BRO.,

TENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS,

3 30 smwlmrp ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.

C. SOMERS & SON,

No. 809 CHESNUT Street,

Call the attention of the public to their Stock of

FINE CLOTHING.

Also, to the large assortment of NEW STYLE PIECE GOODS for Spring Wear.

Our Measure Department is so organized that gentlemen can feel every confidence that the garments obtained will be made in the best manner and latest style.

4 5 fmwlm] C. SOMERS & SON.

ONE PRICE CLOTHING.

JONES'

OLD ESTABLISHED

ONE PRICE

CLOTHING HOUSE,

No. 604 MARKET ST,

1 30 wfm6m5p ABOVE SIXTH.

CHILDREN'S CLO